(MR. SPEAKER)

Now questions are over. Resuming the Debate on the Budget, Sri Devaiah may continue his speech.

#### BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1966-67 —GENERAL DISCUSSION

(Debate continued).

†ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ದೇವಯ್ಯ (ಮಂಡ್ಯ).—ಸ್ಪಾಮಿ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯ ವಾದುದು. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ ಬತ್ತದೆ ನಾಟಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗ ಅಮೋನಿಯ ಸರ್ವೈಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಪರ್ ಇವುಗಳ ನಪ್ಪೈ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಪ್ಪೈ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗಿನಿಂದರೇ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಪರದೇಶದಿಂದ ವನ್ನುಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಪಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರು ವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಉಪ್ಪು ಬೂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದವರು ನಿಗಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲ. ಬುಲ್ಡೋಜರ್, ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೂಕೂಡ ಯೂವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ದಿವನ ಇಲ್ಲಲ್ಲ. ಅ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುವವರು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಗೊಬ್ಬರವನ್ನು ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸ್ಟಾಮಿ, ನಾನು ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಕಡೆ ನೋಡಿದೆ. ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಅನ್ನ ತಂದು ನೌಕರರು ತಾವು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕುರ್ಚಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಊಟ ಮಾಡು ತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಒಂದು ಕೊತಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನೌಕರರು ಅನ್ನ ಮನೆಯಿಂದ ತಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೋನ್ಯರ ಏನಾದರೂ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಒಂದುಕೊಠಡಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಊಟ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನೀರು ತಂದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕುಮ ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯಕರು ಒಂದು ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿನಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂ ಕಿನ್ಲಲ ಆಗಲ, ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲ್ಪ ಕೆಲವು ವಿರೇಧಪತ್ಷಗಳವರ. ಹೇಳುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದಂತೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲರುವ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಗೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿಹ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಹೊರಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಯಾರೊಡನೆ ವಿಶ್ಪಾಸವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನು ಪುಡನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಅದರಂತೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರಲ್ಲ ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹೆಸರು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಯಾವ ತರಹ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾಯಕರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗ ಪ್ರದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಬಂದು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಚಕೆಯನ್ನು ಇಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಇಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಹೇಳುವದಂಲ್ಲ ಅವರಿಗೆ ರುಚಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶ ಮಾಡಿ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಹೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಾಗಪ್ಪ (ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು) \_\_ವಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬಂಡ ಭಂಥ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ನಾನು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಪರಿಕಾರ ಕೊಡಬಹುದೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರು ನನ್ನ ಹಳೆಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು. ಅವರು ಬಂದು 8TE MARCH 1966 89

**ತೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಅವರು ಯಜವಾನರು' ಅವರು** ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು. \_\_ವಾನ್ಯ ಪದನ್ಯರು ಇಂಥ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರೊಡರೆ ಾನಗಿ ಯಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದು. ಇದಲ್ಲ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಮಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ದೇವಯ್ಯ.—ತಾವು ಅಪ್ಪಣಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಿಷಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡು ಪೂದಿಲ್ಲ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜನಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ಟ್ರರ್ಯ್ಯ ನಾಲಾ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಕಬ್ಬು ಒಣಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬು ಒಣಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟಲ್ಪ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಬ್ಬಿನಿಂದ ಬೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಕ್ರಷರ್ಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ನಲ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ನೀರಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅದು ಒಣಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕ್ರಷರ್ಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಬಲ್ಲದೆ ನಿಂತು ಹೋಗು ತ್ತವೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷ ಕ್ರಷ್ಠಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಬ್ಬು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷ ಕಾಲವು ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳೂ 45 ರೂಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಷರ್ಸ್ಸ್ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವವರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಈ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಅಹಾರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬತ್ತವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ರೈಸ್ ಮಿಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ವರ್ಷ ಇಂದ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಯವರು ಇಟ್ಟರುವ ಮಿಲ್ಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಒಂದು ಕ್ಷಿಂಟಾರ್ ಬತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಲ್ಕೂ ಕೆ. ಜಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲಂಥ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ. ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅಂಥ ಮಿಲ್ಲುಗಳಿವೆ. ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಯವರು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕೆ. ಜಿ. ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಇತರೆ ಮಿಲ್ಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ (ಅಹಾರ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಇಳುವರಿ 71ರಂತೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ದೇವಯ್ಯ.—ನನಗೆ ಕೊಡಿ, 71ರಂತೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಎರಡು ಕೆ. ಜಿ. ಜಾಸ್ರಿಯೇ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ. — ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಬೇಡಿ. ಅದು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವಾಯಿತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ದೇವಯ್ಯ.—ಹೊಸೈಟಿಯವರಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ನಾವು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯೇ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸಾಲಸೋಲ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಗುರ್ತು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳ. ಅವರಿಂದ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಇವರು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲ. ಅವರು ಯಾರೆಂದರೆ ಮಂಡ್ಯಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಶಿವಳ್ಳಿಗ್ರಾಮದ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮೇಗೌಡ ಎಂಬುವರು. ಅವರು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಕೆ ಗಿರಣಿಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನಗಳನ್ನು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಒಬ್ಬಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿಗೆ ಹೇರಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೊರಕುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬಡ ಹುಡುಗರು ಅನೇಕರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಮುಖಂಡರು, ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೆಲವರು, ಮುನಿಸಿಪರ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಇಪರನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಒಂದಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಶಿಘಾರ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಪೇತನ

(ತ್ರೀ ಡೆ. ಡೇವಡೆ))

ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, ಈಗ ಅರು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲ ನಾನ್-ಅಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಮೆಂಬರ್ ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು, ಇವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಲಂಗೇಗೌಡರು ಒಂದು ಬಾವಿಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು—ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಸೇರಿದರೆ ಇನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ ? ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಬಾವಿ ತೆಗೆಸುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳ ಒಬ್ಬ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಿಂದ ದುಡ್ಡು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಾವಿ ತೆಗೆಸಲಲ್ಲವೆಂದರೇನು ? ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಬಸ್ಸಿ. ಆದನ್ನು ತೋರಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದ ನೈಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲ್ಲಯೇ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರು ನಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದ ನೈಲ್ಲಾ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅಜಮಾಯಪಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೊರಕುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸುಮಾರು 30 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಆಭಾರು ಅಗಿರುವ ಜಮಿನುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಿಕಪ್ ಚಾನರ್ಗಳಿಗೆಂದು ಸ್ಪಾಧೀನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 30 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಜಮಿನು ಆಭಾರಾಗಿ ತರೀ ಜಮಿನಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಜಮಿನನ್ದಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಉತ್ಕುಷ್ಟವಾದ ಜಮಿನು ಈಗ ಬೀಳಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಂತಹ ಜಮಿನನನ್ನು ಜಮಿನನ್ದಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಗೇ ನಿಲ್ಲಸಿ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† Srl GANJI VEERAPPA (Harihar) .-- Mr. Speaker, at the outset I have to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for placing before us a surplus Budget. We all know that deficit financing has not been a sound policy so far and specially now when the inflationary tendencies are on the increase. It is absolutely necessary for any one who is interested in the welfare of the country to think of how best the inflationary tendencies should be checked. This is one of the reasons why a deficit budget should not be presented and in this way I am glad the Hon'ble Minister for Finance has taken note of this and has presented a surplus budget. It is necessary now to go back and see as to what happened during the last four years and why such a deteriorating condition has come about. We know that during the Third Plan, in fact to begin with, there has been a deficit in the revenue account when we took into account the receipts at plus 9 crores during the plan discussions and it came down to 2 crores. Further when we look at the actuals certain events happened which were not anticipated such as increase in the emoluments of Government servants, payment of increased dearness allowance. All these contributed to the deficit in the revenue account to the tune of 19 to 20 crores. There has been an increase in expenditure in the Education Department because of fee concession and the amendment to the Grant in Aid Code giving 8 per cent or more to the aided private institutions. All these things are reasons for the deficit in the finances and revenues of the State. One thing that is encouraging is with regard to loans position. In fact I heard yesterday, Sri C. J. Muckannappa explaining the public debt position of the State. It is true that during the four years of the Third Plan period there has been increase in borrowings from the Centre and from other sources which go to the extent of paying our loans to the

tune of 268 crores. This is in addition to the loans from the Reserve Bank. It is true that the State had to approach the Reserve Bank for certain loans. Out of about 45 crores that the Government borrowed from the Reserve Bank, I think about 20 crores have been covered by the securities. Of course the Finance Minister has explained that the securities are proposed to be sold and 20 crores will be repaid to the Reserve Bank. With regard to the balance, I think, the State Government has been corresponding with the centre to treat this as loan or to give loan to the State Government so that whatever balance remains with the Reserve Bank can be discharged in the current year. Six crores are proposed to be paid back during this year and perhaps 19 crores remains over and if the Centre agrees to give 19 or 20 crores, even that amount due to the Reserve Bank will be wiped out during the course of the year. It remains to be seen how best the Government of India will respond to our request. It is not that this State alone that has borrowed from the Reserve Bank. Perhaps other States have borrowed much more from the Reserve Bank than Mysore. Perhaps it may be a question of policy for the Centre to decide as to whether loans should be given to the States to discharge overdrafts or loans due to the Reserve Bank. I for one feel that the centre should give this loan of 19 or 20 crores which of course can be sufficient to pay the Reserve Bank. In this connection we know that even the Finance Commission has strongly recommended that such a thing should be done. We will be failing in our duty if we do not thank the Fourth Finance Commission headed by Justice P. V. Rajamannar who has been so kind to hear our grievances and to take into account the financial position of the State and to do justice.

# [MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Sir, Sri G. V. Gowda would be fair if he admits that the best representation has been made to the Finance Commission from the State. If we only compare what the Third Finance commission had given to the State, we will realise the position. The Fourth Finance Commission has given nearly 19 crores. I cannot say that it is a gift, but it is so generous on their part to have given this amount as grant-in-aid. Thanks to the Finance Commission, and we will be failing in our duty if we do not mention the efforts made by our Chief Minister impress upon the Finance Commission, the needs of the State. Otherwise, what the Finance Commission give is only Rs. 18 crores per year.

Sri G. V. GOWDA (Palya).—But, adequate provision has not been made towards sinking fund. The rest of the States have made adequate provision towards sinking fund. I request Sri Ganji Veerappa to go through the Report of the Commission.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—Sir, both of us have gone through it. Now the question would be how best the huge borrowings from the Centre will have to be discharged. As I have explained already, Rs. 45 crores due to the Reserve Bank will be discharged in the manner which

## (Sri Ganji Veerappa)

I have suggested now. With regard to the other borrowings from the Centre, unless the terms of repayment are liberalised, under the existing circumstances I don't think there is any hope of discharging these loans either to the Centre or to the other sources from which Government has borrowed. In this connection, even the Finance Commission has recommended the appointment of a High Power Commission to go into this question of relationship between the Centre and the State in the matter of financial affairs. If such a High Power Commission is appointed, it will be possible for this Commission to go into this question. The Finance Commission comes here once in five years. But for the fact that the State Government impressed upon the Finance Commission the need to pay enhanced D.A. perhaps they would not have conceded, and I do not know how it would have been given. The need to enhance the D.A. was genuine taking into account the high cost of living. So, it was good on the part of the State Government to have impressed and the Finance Commission to have conceded. This year also, the State Government has been liberal in paying Rs. 5/- more as D.A. expenditure on this account comes to about Rs. 2 crores. If we have to wait for the next Finance Commission for four years and take this into account, perhaps, there will be a further deficit of Rs. 4 crores. I suggested to the Hon'ble Finance Minister and the Chief Minister to take this into account and impress upon the Centre, -not to wait till the appointment of the Fifth Commission—and to have a permanent arrangement, a continuing arrangement by way of liaison between the State and the Centre in the matter of financial affairs, so that relief may be given then and there. I impress upon the State Government to put pressure on the Centre in this behalf. This may be a problem connected with all the States. The States problems will be reviewed by the Finance Commission once in a way. This aspect may be considered by the State Government so that some such arrangement may be made. Hereafter, as far as possible, our efforts must be to get more and more by way of grants. Otherwise, the repayment question will be a very heavy burden on the State. If we do not repay, we will be in the bad books of the Central Government. Therefore, it is my desire that this matter should engage the attention of the State Government as well as the Government of India.

Coming to the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State, of course they have a very ambitious Plan, because the outlay of the Fourth Plan is 537 crores, and for 1966-67 they say it is 50.82 crores. During the first year of this Plan they propose to spend for agricultural programmes Rs. 17.41 crores and for Irrigation and Power Rs. 19.21 crores—this includes the expenditure of the Electricity Board.

With regard to Irritation, I have a word to say and more so with regard to major irrigation. I see from the Budget that only a sun of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for major irrigation projects and the Government hopes that all the available water will have to be made use

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of at least during the course of the next ten years, and with regard to Cauvery perhaps before 1974 the water available to the State will have to be made use of. All the projects under Cauvery will have to be completed; otherwise some legal complication will arise. So also, with Krishna. If the plan of the State is to complete all these irrigation projects within 10 years from now, it is not enough to provide only a nominal sum of five to ten crores every year. If we want to make the State self-sufficient in food and flourish, it is necessary to provide more and more funds. Specially, this year when the food position is grave, I suggest that it is better to provide more funds for major irrigation. I see from the budget speech that the Government propose to effect 10 per cent economy in the administration. By way of arrears collection they may derive one to one and a half crores. If there is a greater drive with regard to the collection of arrears by the officers, I am sure, another two to three crores may be collected out of arrears. Recently we saw in the Papers that the Central Parliament has amended the Central Sales Tax Act raising the tax from 2 to 3 per cent. That one per cent is given to us, which may be to the tune of one crore. This money is not taken into account nearly two to three crores have not been taken into account in the Budget. If this amount is earmarked for major irrigation, I am sure, some of the medium and major irrigation projects can be taken up and more work on these projects will be turned out. The State requires more and more food production. You have allotted only a crore and odd rupees for Minor Irrigation. Efforts may be made to impress upon the Centre to finance completely for the Upper Krishna Project. When Bhakra-Nangal and Nagarjunasagar Projects can be financed completely by the Centre, why not Upper Krishna Project?

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Nagarjunasagar is not completely financed by the Centre.

2-30 P.M.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA .-- Any way, substantial help has been given to Nagarjuna Sagar by the entre. So, Sir, no irrigition project in the State has been financed by the Centre. It is good that efforts are made so that at least Upper Krishna, the biggest priect in the Sate at present, may be financed by the Centre fully. That may perhaps see that some of these projects may come up soon. Otherwise, if you look at the budget made for the Upper Krishna project, I do not think, in the course of another 5 ' years this project would be con letted. In this connection I may also suggest, looking at the experience of Bhadra which took 7 years and where 10 to 12 crores were spent for the dam. Sir, when the dam was completed after ten veire, can ils are being taken What is the investment made on the project and the dam? Such a thing should not be repeated. When the project is taken, it must be taken up in full. The dam work and the digging up of channels must be taken up together so that when the project is cor pleted, people may get the benefit of water im naliately. So, with regard to that suggestion,

## (Sei Ganji Veerappa)

I wish that greater pressure is brought on the Centre to take up at least

the Upper Krishna project.

With regard to the Department of Agriculture, I have got a word to say. There is a lot of reorganisation work that has to be done and with lack of co-ordination between serveral departments, three cannot be the expected results. In fact, even with regard to giving agricultural loans. I do not know why different agencies unconnected with the Agriculture Department should have this power. The Tahsildar in some cases advonces the agricultural loan and in some cases the Block Development Officer advances the loan and the Agriculture Department does not come in to the picture at all. I do not know why this question of giving loan should not be entrusted to the Agriculture Department. In the N.E.S. department, there are Agriculture Extension Officers who do precious little. Sir, may I suggest that the Agriculture Extension Officers and the Village Level Workers be given over to the Agriculture Department and asked to work under the District Agriculture Officer because it is the District Agriculture Officers that plan and do some work in the district with regard to agriculture department works. By doing so, I think they can be made better use of and we can expect better results in the Agriculture Department.

Sir, another suggestion I wish to make in the case of centrally sponsored schemes is this. It has come to our notice that on several important schemes, sanctions come late in the year-in the month of November and December and on the cent per cent centrally sponsored schemes, the money is not spent because money comes late from the Centre Why not Government see that early decisions are taken by the Centre in the matter of giving centper cent money for these schemes? So, this procedure of discussion with the Working Group of the Planning Commission may take place much early. The State Government may send our schemes well in time so that sanctions may be obtained by the Centre for our schemes much early and so that no money given by the Centre is allowed to lapse. Specially, in the Agriculture Department and the Education Department, we see that a number of these schemes were not taken up on account of late sanction. It is better that such a

thing is not allowed to be done.

Sir, with regard to Road Transport Corporation, we see that till 1965-66, it was working under profit and I suppose from 1955-66 the report shows loss. It is necessary to investigate into the matter. One thing that has come to my notice is, as you are aware the chasis will have to be purchased keeping in view the schedules that the Corporat on has an I from the particular number under the schedule and if we see the other Corporations elsewhere, only 20 or 25 per cent will be taken as extra because they will have to be kept in reserve so that in times of break down of vehicles or if they are unserviceable, these 15 or 20 per cent kept as extra may be made use of. My information is that instad of 200 chasis that were required, 400 chasis were purchased and on

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account of this over capitalisation, it has resulted in loss. That is a serious matter if really such a thing has taken place, which I believe has taken place according to reliable information. Sir, something must be done to check this.

Further, the body building work can be done here alone. There are two Regional workshops -one in Bangalore and another in Hubli and there are 400 to 500 skilled workers there. When we have got our own Workshors, why this body building work should be entrusted to the agencies in Madras and Bombay creating idle labour in these two workshops? Whatever we have invested in these two workshops, the modern equipment is not made use of. This is how some of the wasteful expenditure is being made in some of these departments, especially, this Road Transport Corporation, which, hereafter, will have to work under loss on account of its over capitalisation for purchase of chasis. If this is not done, I think, a dark picture will come before us so far as the working of the Road Transport Corparotion is concerned. When certain chasis for which spare parts are not available like Leyland and Fargo are lying idle here, orders are being placed for these chasis. So, it is another wasteful expenditure. I wish the Minister for Transport was have because there are very serious lapses that have happened in the Corporation which have resulted in working of this Corporation under Sir, these are matters which have to be gone into seriously by Government so that we may not suffer unnecessary losses hereafter.

Sir, I see in the Budget that Government proposes to have soil testing laboratories—a few more hereafter. I wish to suggest one thing. In places where there are science departments and where there is a biochemistry department in the science college, my information is, with an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 we may have a soil testing laboratory. In a place like Davangere where there is a science college with biochemistry department we may have a soil testing department instead of spending money for the creation of such a laboratory where there are no facilities.

I suggest that the possibilities of providing soil testing laboratories in places where facilities are there may be examined. There are many medical colleges which also have well-equipped bio-chemistry laboratories and there also we can think of having a good many Soil Testing laboratories which will be of great help.

Then. Sir, there is scope for effecting economy in administrative expenditure. The recommendations of the A. G. R. Committee are there and some more suggestions could be obtained. The various suggestions made on the floor of this House by Members may also be considered because there is overstaffing in several departments. More men and more staff means less and less efficiency because one will throw the responsibility on the other to do his part of the work. So it is better that stringent measures of economy are taken up to minimise the administrative expenditure so that we may get large savings out of this. Not only savings, but efficiency also will increase.

## (Sei Garji Vebrappa)

With regard to food shortage, after all in Mysore the deficit is not large. In fact, Mysore we can say is self-sufficient with regard to jowar and ragi. Only with regard to rice there is a shortage of 7 to 8 per cent here. With this drive to increase food production and with more and more amenities and help to the agriculturists. I am sure there would not be further deficit in food at least in Mysore even with regard to paddy. However, the help that the Government propose to give to the agriculturist must reach him directly. Government should think of better methods so that there would not be any delay in giving this halp to the agriculturist directly. There should not be any intermediary agencies coming in the way of the Government help reaching the hands of the agriculturists in time. Procedural difficulties must not be there. The procedure must be simplified. Of course, efforts are being made to simplify the procedure. I am glad that even with regard to giving of loans for pumpsets on hire purchase the procedure has been simplified. Even with regard to giving loans also, it is necessary to see that the procedure is simplified and the money reaches his hands in time. If more amenities are given to the agriculturists, I am sure there would be more and more food production. I am glad that there is a drive especially in the irrigated areas to grow hybrid seeds. I see in every place the people have come forward to grow hybrid jowar, hybrid maize, etc., and the Government have given all aid to them. If improved seeds are given and if fertilizers are given in time and if loans are given to them in full and in time. I am sure the food production drive will be more efficient and our deficit in food at least in Mysore will be wiped out. Last year the seasonal conditions were not good, but I am sure that may not be repeated this year. Of course, the Hon'ble Member Sri Krishna was quoting some astrological prediction to say that this year also the picture may not be rosy. Let us hope that that prediction becomes false. If seasonal conditions are good, I am sure there will be more and more fool production in the State and this difficulty will not be there.

Thank you very much.

† Sri 3. M. KRISHNA (Waddur).—Sir, a juggler in figures Sri Jatti has been succeeded by a master juggler. The budget proposals of 1936-67 in a nut-shell are only a clever fubrication of figures without relation to either realities or actual ties. Successive Congress Finance Minister have led this State down the slippery road of wasteful expenditure and reckless spending, the destination being bankraptcy. This is how I am tempted to re-act to the budget proposals of Sri Ramakrishna Hegde.

When Sri Hegde was appointed as Finance Minister I for one nursely desire and an aubition that he would be able to give a new outlook, he would be able to inject a new dynamical into the financial position of the State. I am flatly disappointed. Of course, the

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get-up of the budget speech as delivered by Srl Hegde has all the eloquence and has all the fond hopes that a desperate Figance Minister can nurse, but beyond that it does not go a step farther. thies are for Sri Hegde because I do not wholly blame him for this sorry state of affairs of our State. Sri Hegde is only repaing the harvest of reckless spending that has been going on in this State for the past 18 years. For the last 18 years we have got so familiar with this expenditure-oriented budget so much so that we have completely forgotten the usefulness of an investment-oriented budget. This is the time when we have to dispassionately consider the state of affairs of our people after 18 years of Congress rule, after according to you, 3 successful Five year plans having been implemented. Where do we stand today? On the agricultural sector we find a sall spectacle of a depleted agricultural sector and a stagnant industrial picture is there and that has been confessed by the Finance Minister. I congratulate Sri Hegde on his honestly. Once upon a time there was a State by the name of Mysore which was a model to the rest of the States in India. What has happened to the State of Mysore today? When in the year 1956 when Karnataka of Sri Doddameti and Mysore of Sri J. Devaiah came into being, every one of us, some wholeheartedly and some grudgingly, accepted this State has to be given a trial. So many years have gone by, but nothing tangible has been done either to alleviate the distress of the people or to improve their standard of living. In this context I am tempted to compare the per capita income of the Southern States. The Department of Statistics attached to the Government of Mysore provide me these figures. The per cupita income of the Southern States starting with Madras in 1930-51 this is the latest figure the Department of Statistics has is as follows.

Madras	334
Maharashtra	392
Andhra Pradesh	296
Kerala	307
Model State of Mysore	290

In the South Mysore claims the position of being the most backward State when we go through the comparative figures of the per capita income. Now, the Finance Commission has taken into consideration all these factors when they make their award and they very rightly say in the preface to their report that they have taken the relative financial position of the States as one of the criteria for determining the share of the States in the divisible pool in the Union taxes or excess duties. At this juncture I would like to congratulate the Finance Ministry for being able to get a fair deal from the Third Finance Commission. No doubt, we could have claimed more and we have claimed more. But after all a judge of such e nineace had to take into consideration the various factors, requests and claims before giving his report.

Now I would like to refer to the relationship of the Central Government with the State Governments in mancial matters. It has been said

## (SRIS. M. KRISENA)

a number of times here that the Central Government is neglecting the South and in particular the State of Mysore. In my opinion it is the States of Mysore and Kerala which have to be given a greater share of central assistance by way of loans, grant-in-aid, etc., but unfortunately Kerala being a problem State and there being no political stability one way or the other, naturally the attention towards it has to be more from the point of view of the Central Government. Next comes Mysore. Mysore for all practical purposes is a balanced State. It has got a wide are a and a reasonable population. The density of population in Mysore is 318 as against the all-India average of 373. To that extent our problems get reduced but in spite of this Mysore has not been able to make a break-through on the economic scene. Our economy is completely paralysed; our growth is completely arrested. Now, whom shall we blame for this said picture? Shall we blame the people for it? course, the blame has to be shifted on the people because it is the people who have put all of them in power. Whether it is getting more industries to Mysore or whether it is trying to manoeuvre to get the Upper Krishna Project centrally sponsored or whether it is the question of finding a greater representation to Mysore at the Central Cabinet level, in all these three spheres Mysore has been looked down with contempt and shall we take it lying down? I might only point out at this juncture that the gap between the South and the North is ever growing in this country. What happens when a particular section of the people rightly or wrongly come to nurse a grievance against the Central Government that they are not being treated properly or that they are not having a fair deal? Then you know the consequence of such a grievance. you know what will be the consequene of people who are desperate and frustrated. It is this point that I would like the Central Government to ponder over. Sri Ganji Veerappa, a able advocate, made out a case that if Bakra Nangal of Punjab could find a soft corner with the Central Government or if Nagarjunasagur of Andhra Pradesh could get central assistance or if the Hirakud Project in Orissa is to be sponsored as a central scheme, why not Upper Arisnna? I would not like to embarrass the Chief Minister; he has been repeating a number of times on the floor of this House that he is trying to do everything to get the Central Government move in the direction of taking over Upper Krishna as a Centrally-sponsored scheme. Repeated assurances have been given by the Union Minister in charge of Irrigation and Power that it will be sympathetically considered, but where do we stand today? We stand where we began some years ago when Sri Lal Bahadur Sastry laid the foundation stone of Upper Krishna. We have not moved any further from where we were then. Why this timidity and why should the Chief Minister of Mysore be so good to the Central Government? I might also warn that his goodness is being mistaken by some of us as being his weakness. After all, he is not obligated to the Central Government or to any particular individual; he is only obligated to the people of the Mysore State. After all he has taken the oath to safeguard the interests. the vested interests of Mysore State and in doing so he should have the courage of his convictions to stand up to anybody in the Central Government and tell them how he feels about this gross neglect by the Central Government of Mysore State in particular. We know what happened in Madras State when the imperialists of Hindi tried to force Hindi down the taroats of the people of South India and of Madras State in particular. We know how many buses, trams and buildings were burnt. Are we going to see such a spectacle elsewhere? If the Central Government has not learnt the lesson in Madras, then I may sound a note of warning that the down-trodden people of Mysore are not going to close their eyes or shut their ears to all that is going on in the country. The Central Government owes a responsibility to everyone of us. Mysore should be given a fair deal and the needed justice and deserving justice. If the Central Government fails to do that, then I am afraid the consequences would not be very pleasant. On the other hand, it would only ignite unrest which may take ugly and unhealthy forms. God forbid that.

Coming back to the budget proposals, the Finance Minister made a very bold assertion when he said that the Government has decided to sell away the securities so that he could clear some of the overdraft and other debts. I would put a question to him. Would not a step like that seriously jeopardise the credit-worthiness of the State Government? What do we have to fall back upon at a time of dire necessity or at a time of grave emergency? Would not the Finance Minister agree with me when I assert that hereafter the State Government would be at the mercy of the Reserve Bank of India or the Central Government because we do not have the securities which can be pledged with the Reserve Bank if we want to draw overdraft. We get 20 crores after selling these Securities.

#### 3-00 P.M.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—We get only 4½ per cent return on securities, but we have to pay 6 per cent interest. Why not we dispose of these securities when we are getting only 4½ per cent return?

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.— The proverbial elephant has been described by five blind men and Sri Ganjeeverappa's defence may not be any better than one of those. Now there is a lot of arrears outstanding. Should not a systematic effort be made towards the collection of these arrears-whether the arrears is by way of land revenue of irrigation cess or excise duties or any other tax which come under the purview of taxation. Till now, I might confess that no systematic effort has been made so far. So I may suggest at this time that the Government would be wise if they chalk out a phased programme fixing a period so that within that period the arrears could be collected or the target fixed could be reached. This is a measure which might go a long way in trying to improve the financial position of the State to a little extent

## (SRI S. M. KRISHNA)

The Finance Minister has proposed two additional levies. One is the revision of the Passenger Fare which is already higher in the State and the second is the amendment to the Entertainment Tax. Sir, we know how this Road Tranport Corporation is functioning. The passengers who travel in these buses, know very well the agony that they undergo. This proposed tax is to inflict some more injuries on the passengers. By way of helping the film industry, and to set up a Studio Government propose to tax the common man; In this country, I am sure, the Finance Minister agrees, the only luxury to a common man is the film. This is the only luxury which is within the reach of the common man. You are trying to tax him. If you feel that you would like to give encouragement to Kannada Film, you may do it by all means, but not by way of taxing the common man. Your recent amendment to the Sales Tax has already burdened the common man. So, how much are you going to tax him further? How is he going to sustain these repeated taxation attempts? I request the Finance Minister to give up these two ideas and see if he could bring out certain restraint activity by way of cutting down expenditure on various other sectors.

I want to suggest one thing. There is a big hue and cry throughout the length and breadth of the country that the National Extention Service and the Community Projects have outlived their usefulness. The responsible Ministers and some eminent people who criticised these schemes have held unanimously that these two schemes have outlived their usefulness. On the other day the Minister for panchayat Raj has conceded that the time has come to seriously consider they possibility of trying to restrain these activities of National Extention Service. Even the Prime Minister has made a statement in the Lok Sabha that these Block Development Officers no longer serve any useful purpose. I am not quoting the Prime Minister, but I am quoting what I have read. I read the speech of the late Prime Minister delivered during the sensor motion that had been brought in the Lok Sabha. Would not the wisdom call upon every one of us to consider this aspect seriously; without reference ton one's on prejudices? Should we not consider this? What are the Block Development Officers doing! How are they functioning? Is the Government hesitant to take bold and courageous decision in this regard? I would like the Finance Minister and the Chief Minister to constitute an expert Committee of this House to go into the Working of these Block Development Officers. Give them a period of 3 months to submit their report and that Committee can get evidence of Members of this House as well as of those interested in local bodies.

Some of our Hon'ble Members have talked about Agricultural Department and have given some concrete suggestions. The Agriculture Department has been neglected. All this food shortage and deficit in the food front is due to our attitude towards the Agriculture

Department. If the Agriculture Department had enough resources and constructive schemes, it would have gone a long way in bringing about the enhanced food production in this State.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—There is failure of rains. Don't forget that. It is the main cause for all these troubles.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA. This year we excuse the Government and we concentrate our anger on 'Varuna'. We pray 'Varuna' to do what he could do. Lastly, I would not like to embarrass the Leader of the House because, we have embrassed him enough in the last 43 years. We talk so much about emergency. We talk so much about austerity. We talk so much about our attempts to bring down expenditure. Peons are being retrenched. First Division and Second Division Clerks are being retrenched, existing vacancies are not filled-all with a view to bring down the expenditure on establishment. This is a loud thinking. I would suggest this: Would not these ten Deputy Ministers attached to our Government, be doing a great service to the State would they not be responding to the mood prevailing in the State, if they were to voluntarily hand over their resignations to the Chief Minister? Would it be too much for this country and the people to expect this little sacrifice from these nine or ten Deputy Ministers? What do they do today! I would like the Deputy Ministers to be honest about them; I would like the Chief Minister to be honest about it. What have these Deputy Ministers been doing! How many files each Deputy Minister has got? Not a single file.

Srl S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Very wrong.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—I know every one of the Deputy Ministers and some of them personally. I hold every one of them in high esteem. But none the less, I owe a duty to myself to put it in the name of the people. Would not the Deputy Ministers be rendering a great service to the country if they were to resign? At least, let them seriously consider this proposition. I know you have been working under serious handicaps. This is a proposition worth considering because this would be only in keeping with the mood that is prevailing in the State of ours.

With these few remarks, I would like to warn the present Government that in the next few months, if they do not retrace their steps, and if they do not re dedicate themselves to the ideals of socialism, then we will have to go to the people, because the people have to be redeemed from this Government which has a strangle hold on them. This is the challenge that the people have before them and this is the challenge that I invite the Government to accept.

sri S. NIJALINGAPPA. We accept it with alacrity.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ಬಸಪ್ಪ (ಚಾಸುರಾಜನಗರ). —ಮಾರ್ವ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ಶಾಲನ ಆಯುವೃಯು ಪ್ರಸ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಸುಂತಿಕಿಸರತ್ಯಂಡನನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೃತ್ತಾರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಶ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಹಾನೆ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದುಥ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣರ ಸು ಅನರ ೇ ಆ ಸ ಶೈಲಯಲ್ಲಿ, ತಳುವಾದ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ಆಯುವೃನು ಪತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಎರತು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯುವಾಗಿ ಕೃತ್ಯಾಕ್ಕಾತಿನ

(త్ర్మీయం. సి. బనజ్బ)

ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಯವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಅಯವ್ಯಯ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಹೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರೇ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಬಹುಶಃ ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನೈಜಪಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ 'a clever fabrication of figures ' ಅನ್ನುವುದು **ಸರಿಯೇ,** ಅಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಾಲನ ಆಯವೃದು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ **ಪಟ್ಟಿ** ಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ನರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಆರೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಈ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಂದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆ ಯಾಗಿ ಜನಗಳ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತುಂಬ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಬಹುತಃ ನಮ್ಮ ಭೂಕಂದಾಯ ಹಾಗೂ ನಾಲಗಳ ವನೂಲಿಯ ರೂಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬಹುದಾದ ಅದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮುಟ್ಟಿನ ತೊಡಕು ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಂಡಿ ವೈ (ನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಅಯವ್ಯಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಶಃ ಮೂರು ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಂದ ನರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣ **ತುಂಬಬಹುದು ಎ**ಂದು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣದ ಸಹಾಯ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕೂಲಂಕುಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನಚಿವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಹಾಯವೂ ಸಾಲದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ಸ್ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು. ಇದನ್ನು 22ನೇ ಪೇಜಿನಲ್ಲ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ನಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ನವುಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆ ಯುಖ್ಯೇಕಾದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ನಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡು ವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈಗ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಾಲದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ಸ್ ರೂಪವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಸರಿಯೆಂದು, ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆಮಾಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೂಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ನಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಬೊಕ್ಕನಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಬಾಬಿಸಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು

ಆರೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ರೀತಿಯಾವುದು ಒಂದು ಆರೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವು ದಾದರೆ, ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನಚಿವರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲ ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ದಿಂದ ತರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಟ್ಟಲು ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ಎಪ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರವವರು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ 5-6 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 30-10 50-60 ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೃತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ೬೧-50-9 ) ಲಕ್ತ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರ್ಚುಮಾಡ ತ್ರಾಹೋದರೆ ಎಮ್ಮ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ 🧃 ಭಾರಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸನ್ನು ಮುಗಿನ ವೈಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾವ್ಯಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಗಿಸಿದೆ ವೇಲೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ಯಾವಾಗ ನಿಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡವೇಕಾದುದು ವುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಶ. ಭವ್ರಾ, ತುಂಗಭವ್ರಾ ಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು 10 ವರ್ಷವಾಯಿತು, ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೋತ್ರಾ ತುರೂಪಾಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಮ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಂತರ ಅವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪತ್ರೆಸ ಬೇಕಾಗಿ ವೆ ಚಾನ್ನು ಗಳನ್ನು ತಗೆರುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪಂಪ್ **ಸೆ**ಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಕೋಳಾ ೦೯**ರ** ರೂಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿ ಕುವ ಅವಶ್ರಕತೆ ಇದೆ<sub>.</sub> ಇಪ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಯಾವ ಅನುಕೂಲವೂ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಹಣಕಾಶಿನ ಭಾಷಾವನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಾವರೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಗ್ರಿಕರ್ಚರ್ ಕಾಗ್ಫಿರೇಷನ್ ಅವರ ಸಹಾಯ ಪಡೆ**ು**ನಿ ವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡದ್ದೇವೆ, ಅದರ ನಕ್ಕಾಯ ದಿಂದ ಭಸ್ರಾ ಮತ್ತು ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ಎರಡು ಜಲಾಶಯ ಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 5 ಕೋಟ, 3 ಕೋಟ, 8 ಕೋಟಗಳಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚುವಾಡಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಫಲವಾಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವು ಕೈ ತಕ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿವೇವೆಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂದ ವೇರೆ ಈ ವವಸಾಯದ ಒಂದು ಶಾಖೆಯಿಂತ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಂದ ನರ್ಸಾರಕ್ಕೆ **ಬರಬೇಕಾರಂಥ ಒಂದು ವರವಾನ ಎನು ಇವೆ ಅದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣ್ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾ** ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕ ಸದ ನರು ಬಹುತಃ ಕಾವೇ ನಿನುಮ ನೀರನ್ನೆ ಮುವಾ ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೆತ್ತಿಸೂರಿಗೆ ಅದ ಆಗ್ರೀಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 1974 ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ಒಳಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲ ಬಹುತಃ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಗಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಹೆವರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂತನೆದೂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

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ಎಲ್ಲ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ, ನೀರು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳ ಅನೇಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನ್ವಲ್ಪ ನ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಣಹಾಕುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಾಕಿದ ಹಣ ನಷ್ಟ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ನೀರಿನ ಬಳಕೆ ನರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನೆನೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ನಮಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿನತಕ್ಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಏನು ಇದೆ ಅದರ ಪರಿಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ, ಭಾರಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಮಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಏನು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇನ್'ವೆಶ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಅದು ತಿರುಗಿ ನರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವೇ ರೀತಿ ಇತರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಹುಶಃ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ನೂಚಿ

**ಸುವು**ದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮೂರನೆಯ ಅಂಶ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದೆಂದರೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು. ಬಹುಶಃ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನಚಿವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಸ್ಟೇಚ್ಮಾರುಚ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅದರ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ, ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ನದನ್ಯರು ಆಗಲೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಸ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಅವರು ತೋರಿಸಿಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ, ಧಾರಣಿಸಾಸಿಗಳ ಉಬ್ಬರದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರಣಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶ ನೋಡಿದರೆ '' production data of some selected industries in the state '' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಲ್ಲ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಮಿತಿ ತೋರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಅವರು ಇದರಲ್ಲ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ತೋರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಯಾಂಟಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳದಿದೆ ಅನ್ನುವ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲ ನಾವು ಹೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗಲಲ್ಲ. 2-3 ವರ್ಷದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕೂಗು ಇತ್ತು, ಅವೇನೆಂದರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದೆ, ಯಾವ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಜನ ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಹಾಯ ಮಾಡೋಣ ಎಂದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ಅಂಶ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವನ ಅ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಎರಡು ಜನರೇಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಶರಾವತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮೀಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾವ ಕಡೆ ಹೋಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾವರೆ, ನನಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಉತ್ತಾದನೆ ಅದಂಥ ವಿಮೃಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನಕ್ತಿ ನರ್ಕಾರ ವಹಿನಿದಂತೆ ಕಾಣು ತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ವಾದವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದು. ಅದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಪ್ರತಿನಿತ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಚಕ್ತಿ ಬೇರೆ ನಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ನಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ 4-5 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯುಗಳ ವರಮಾನ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಏತಕ್ಕೋನ್ಸರ ವೇಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ್ಸ್ವದೆ. ಮಾರಾಟ ವಾಡುವ ವಿದ್ಯ ಕೃನ್ನು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನನ್ನು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಸ್ಥಾಗಿನ ಸೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ (ಳ) ಮಾಸರೀತಿ ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಸ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಆರೋಪನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. "ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಧೋರಣಿಸುನ್ನು ನಾವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುತಃ ಎಸ್ಟುಸುಟ್ಟಿನ ಮುತು ಸರ್ಜಿ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಆನಕ್ಕಿ ವ*ಿ*ಸಿ ವೈಗವೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟಿವಾಗ ತ್ರದೆ. ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅದಲ್ಲಿಯ ರುವ ಜನರ ಕಷ್ಟನುಖಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುದ್ದಮಿಗಳೊಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಹೇಳಿವರು. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಎ ಶಾಲ್ದಿ ಷ್ ವೆಂಟ್ ಏನು ಇವೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಫೂನಾಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿನ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಏತಕ್ಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ದಿಂದ ನೆರತು ಇಲ್ಲ. ರಾವೆಸಿಟೀರಿಯುಲ್ಸ್ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಇಲ್ಲ, ಬಹುತಃ ಮಹಾರಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಹಕಾರ ಶಕ್ಕು ತ್ತದೋ ಏನೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ ಕೃಪಡಿಶಿದರು. ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತ್ಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿ ಕೋದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿವರು, ನಾನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾತುತ್ತಾ ಇವ್ವೇನೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಹತ್ತಿರುತ್ತ ಹೊಸೂರು ಇದೆ, ಹೊಸೂರಿಗೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಷಿಫ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುವಾರದು ? ಅಲ್ಲ ಹೆತ್ತಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ನ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದುವಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಯೋಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಆರೀತಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟ್ರಾಪ್ರಟ್ಟ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅವಕಾತ ಿನಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾ ಇ್ಲ. ಪಕ್ಕದ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನೆರವು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮನೋಭಾವ

(త్ర్మి ఎం. సి. బనబ్బ)

ಧೋರಣಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಬಹುಶಃ ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಇರಾಖೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೋ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ಶಂಕೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ವಿಮ್ಯಚ್ಚಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಯೋ ಅದ ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಆ ವಿವ್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಕ್ಷವಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾವ ರಾಮೆಟೀರಿ ಯಲ್ಪ್, ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದಷ್ಟು ಮುತವರ್ಜಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಎಸ್ರಾಬ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಯ ಜನಗಳ ಜೀವನದ ಒಂದು ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗು ತ್ತದೆ. ಎಂದು ಅಂದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಯೂಮಿನಿಯೆ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಕರಿ ಬೆಳಗಾಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಫರ್ರಿಲೈನರ್ಸ್ಸ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ, ಅಯಿಲ್ ರಿಫೈನರಿ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟೀಲ್ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟ್ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಶೋತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡಿಸ್ಕೇಸೆ. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯುಂದ ನಾವು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾದರೂ ಏನು ? ಈ ಹೊಡ್ನ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕೆಂದ್ರಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿವೆ. ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಲೈಸನ್ಸ್ಟ್ ಬೇಕು, ಪರ್ಡಿಟ್ಸ್ **ಬೇಕು** ವೃತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಅಶೀರ್ವಾದ ಬೇಕು. ಇವು ಕೇಂದ್ರಸ್ಕರ್ವಾರವನ್ನು ಅವಲಿಂಬಿ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನೈಲ್ಪ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಇರತಕ್ಕೆ ನಣ್ಣ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಗೆ ನಿರುವ ಸಿಕ್ಕತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೋನ್ವರ ನಮ್ಮ ನರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಾವಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ವಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಕೊಡಲಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ನಮಸ್ಯೆ ಕೂಡ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧನೆ ವಣದಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಈ ಸಂವರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ವಿನಂತಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಸ್ಟಾಮಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಏನು ಇದೆ, ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಂತಹ ಕಷ್ಟಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಯಲ್ಲ 2 ಕ್ಯೂಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಉಳಿತಾಯದ ಈ ಬಿಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿರೆ ತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಪ್ರಶಂನನೀಯ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನಚಿವರಿಗೆ ಅಭಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿ, ನನಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಂಧಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿನುತ್ತೇನೆ

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum).—Mr. Deputy Speaker, I fully associate myself with the feelings expressed by my Hon'ble friend Sri Krishna regarding our new Finance Minister. We expected better things from our youthful new Finance Minister. But he has unfortunately disappointed us. We expected that he would give a new outlook to the whole budgetary position and the financial situation of the State But he has failed to lo that. His budget speech reminds me of Mr. Micawbar. Mr. Micawbar is a well-known character in English fiction, in Char . Dickon's master-piece, David Copperfield. He has depicted the character of Mr. Micawbar who throughout his life could never make both ends meet. So he was always hoping for something turning up. The Finance Muister like Micawbar is hipping for something to turn up without showing any way out. It can be clearly seen from his Bulget speech that the finances of the State are in a crisis. This has been perhaps the worst year since reorganisation. In spite of 15 years of planning and 18 years of Independence, the State is landed in the present critical financial Sir, at present the State seems to be on the verge of situation. bankruptcy. The Government is now forced to sell its securities. The State has been living for some months past on the overlafts from the Reserve Bank and loans. Sir, debts are piling up from Rs. 74 crores to 3rn Manon 1966 1050

Rs. 268 crores. Repaying is also mounting from Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 100 crores. There does not seem to be any silver living in the budget speech. For the very near future, the Budget does not give any silver lining. Under such circumstances, had it been an individual's budget, that individual would have been forced to declare himself insolvent. Of course. States cannot declare themselves as insolvent. They will have to abdicate, The States can pull on. In spite of this Mr. Finance Minister like Micawbar is hoping that something may turn up. On page 41 he says:

"Although the financial position has been causing some anxiety, there is no reason why we should take a pessimistic view".

3-30 P.M.

This is only the optimism of the Finance Minister but it is not borne out by facts. His optimism does not, as I have already said, show any way out of this crisis, except that he is appealing to the Central Government for more help and more aid. The Budgetary position of a State reflects in general, the economic situation of the State as a whole, particularly so in the case of the States which are pledged to welfare ideals. The crisis in the Budgetary position is an indication of the crisis in the State's economy as a whole, Similarly Sir, the budget reflects the performance of the Government. The Budgetary position shows whether the Government is good or bad or worse. As P. K. Wattal has pointed out in his book on public finance:

'Sound public finance is essential to good government.' I may add to this a corollary to the effect that.—

'unsound public finance indicates bad government.'

That has been the case with this Government. In the case of Mysore this corollary is more then true. Sir, during the period of nine years from 1957-58 to 1965-66, there were six years of deficit and there was surplus only in three years. And the total deficit in all these years amounted to about 60 crores of rupees, while the surpluses were only 8 crores. That means that the actual deficit during these nine years was to the tune of 52 crores. During this period Sir, the per capita revenue of the State rose by 66 per cent, while the per capita expenditure rose by 81.64 per cent. Thus expenditure far exceeds revenue of the State. Similarly, during the last three plans, nearly 500 crores have been spent on planning and development of the State. But what has been the result? What has been the achievement? Has all this huge expenditure served its purpose? Has planning fulfilled its object of accelerating the growth of development! has it proportionately raised the per capi'a income? has it raised the standard of living of the people, of the masses, of the common man? Has it increased the employment? has it removed the disparities in incomes? Has it removed the regional imbalances? Has it increased the productivity of the State? The answer to all these questions Sir, is unfortunately in the negative. Performances in the various fields of

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Government are very much discouraging. All this expenditure, huge expenditure during the last fifteen years has become almost fruitless. The techno-economic survey of the State of Mysore throws a flood of light on the various aspects of the State's economy. It gives a very sail picture of the Mysore State. It says: "that money spent is no indication of the progress. The performance of the Government is quite unsatisfactory in the last decade. Mysore has lagged considerably behind the country in its developmental efforts. Planning has little impact on the State's economy." This is the opinion of the experts of the NCAER. They say further that both the second and the third Plans have utterly failed in the State. Sir, the per capita income is 305 as compared to the National average of 334. The per capita is 29 less than the all India average. The rate of growth is very much low as compared the Indian average. It is 1.28 i.e., much below the Indian average and this rate of growth is nullified by the rate of growth of population rate which is 2.5 per cent. So, whatever slow and little progress that is being made is negatived by the rapidly rising population in the State. The per capita gross value of the agricultural produce in the State is the lowest in India Rs. 74 9. It is not only the lowest for the Southern States, but is much lower than the Indian average. The per capita output is lower in all respects as the techno-economic survey has shown in their tables. Productivity is very low in all sectors. l'roductivity is perceptible only in the sector of population—the only sector where we are far ahead in production is-increase in population ?

An HON'BLE MEMBER.—How many children have you?

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—I have got two children with family planning. I may tell as a personal explanation. I started family planning long before India began this as a movement.

Sri B. BHASKAR SHETTY (Kaup) .- Very good.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR. - I was a follower of Sri R. D. Karve the pioneer advocate of family planning in India.

Sir, there has been a total failure of planning in the State-Agriculture has remained stagnant, industries have remained insecure and unemployment is increasing enormously. But in the agricultural front, the failure is the worst and hopes of self-sufficiency have been dashed to the ground. On the floor of the House for the last several years, we have been told by the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture and Food Ministers that in a very short period the State would be self-sufficient. But still the State is where it was. Sir, target of the Third Plan was 48 lakh tons. But we have not been able to achieve the target and at the end of the third, Plan, we have with considerable difficulty reached the figure of 41 lakh tons. Sir, people are kept on starvation level. There has been no increase in the yield per acre. That has been the greatest defect and flaw in our planning and development of agriculture.

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The cropping pattern is inferior in almost all the regions. There has been no technical improvement in agricultural methods. ment is paying very little attention for technical improvement in the methods of agriculture. Our agriculture is following the old methods. the old rut. Achievement in irrigation are so very poor. The target of irrigation potential for the Third Five Year Plan was 30.35 lakhs of acres. But only, by the end of Third Plan, a potential of 7.89 lakh acres has been reached, out of which 4.98 lakh acres have been developed. Sir, more emphasis is required to be laid on minor irrigation. My Hon'ble friends like Ganji Veerappa and others have been pleading for major projects. Personally, I would like to plead for minor irrigation more. The amount of 290 lakhs provided for in the Budget for minor irrigation schemes seem to be very meagre. That provision would be very inadequate It should have been more. Even if it is ten crores. I would say that it would be insufficient. Because, Sir, minor irrigation involves less of expenditure and they yield quick returns. Sir, more emphasis should be laid on the tanks and wells, particularly major tanks, because major tanks have been found to be of utmost importance and should be developed as far as possible. Similarly, Sir, well irrigation is particularly prosperous and stable form of farming. It must also be expanded. In this respect we can benefit from the experience of China. In China 90 per cent of the irrigation is from small scale works and that too largely from wells. We could see that China could benefit much from this minor irrigation. Then, why should we not be able to reap the same benefit from minor irrigation? Sir, the Finance Minister said that they are following the three-year's programme. But what are the efforts that are being made in the State? It seems to be that the programme is not being followed with zeal. And earnestness that is required. In this respect, we can take a lesson from what is being followed in Maharashtra. Last season was one of the worst seasons in the last 60 years in Maharashtra. Maharashtra is facing at present one of the gravest famines in history. But, Sir, the Government and the people there are putting up herculean efforts, particularly the zilla parishads. Government with the help of zilla parishads and panchayat samitis are trying to utilise every drop of water. They are trying to conserve the moisture in the soil-whatever moisture there is available in the soil. They are putting up all sorts of efforts. The Maharashtra Government with the help of the people are determined to make themselves self-sufficient within two years. That has been the pledge and oath of the Chief Minister there. Only this morning I have read in the papers about Rathnagiri and Kolaba and what efforts they are doing for increasing production. The Finance Minister may be knowing the conditions in these two districts, because he comes from North Karnataka that the districts of Rathnagiri and Kolaba have very meagre water resources. There is no double Cropping there. Double Cropping is unknown matter for want of water. Today I read in the papers that in Kolaba district, the zilla parishad has been able to double crop 4,200 acres during this season. Similarly the Rathnagiri

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Zilla Parishad has sanction 1,17,000 for summer paddy crops, which is called Waingass. So Herculean efforts are being made there. As compared to these efforts, our efforts in the State fall far short. We have to exert ourselves to the utmost to overcome this crisis.

One more suggestion that I would like to make Mr. Learmonth has carried on a regional synthesis of Mysore State and he has pointed out in his regional synthesis that the rice potential of Malnad can be in creased by 23 per cent. According to Mr. Learmonth 1,377 lakhs of acres in the whole of Malnad can be newly brought under cultivation. According to his estimate 1.65 lakh of acres can be brought under the plough in the immediate future as a short term programme. I do not know whether Government is paying any attention to that regional synthesis. Government would do well to seriously follow that suggestion and try to increase food production in Malnad areas.

The story of industrial growth is not different from agriculture. There is no substantial growth in industrial output in the State. The Finance Minister has been very honest to admit in his speech that Mysore has lagged behind in industries. And whatever growth of industries or the factories is there, it is not creating sufficient employment potential. That has been one of the defects in industrial growth no sufficient increase of employment potential. As has been said in the Budget speech, the production capital investment has risen from 59 crores to 103 crores. There has been an increase in the investment by 75 per cent. But employment has increased by only 19,000, i.e., less than 20 per cent. As for Government undertakings, the techno-economic survey shows that the contribution of the public undertakings in the State is negative According to the Techno-Economic survey, these undertakings are unable to cover their working expenses and the rate of return is as low as 3.5 per cent. Sir, as has been pointed out by the same survey, the Warehousing Corporation have incurred a loss of 1.26 lakhs in a total investment of 28 lakhs. Similarly, the Khadi Board has caused a loss of 10.7 lakhs. So the picture of the public sector in the State is very gloomy. Similarly, the power development is very poor in the State. The per capita consumption of power in the State is as low as 38 Kw., as compared to other States like Maharashtra, West Bengal and some other States, this per capita consumption is very low. In those States the power consumption ranges from 50 to 63 Kw.

# [Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Whatever power is produced, it is not being harnessed for industrial purposes. Our Chief Minister has been very generous to give power to the neighbouring states like Goa, etc. It is not being utilised here. The power potential is not being harnessed for the industrial development of the State. That is my grievance. Unemployment is also

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increasing and this is being augmented by the growth of population. The First Plan ended with 2.24 lakhs unemployed; the Second Plan ended with 3.31 lakhs unemployed; and the Third Plan may end with much larger unemployed population. It may go to the extent of 7 lakhs. On account of this very slow progress the problem of poverty and unemployment could not be solved in the State. follow the example of Madras. We have been following in the footsteps of Madras in a number of respects particularly taxation not in respect of development. Madras was, a few years back industrially backward State. But not it is far advanced. I think at present it stands third in the industrial development in the whole of India. By concerted efforts Madras has built up its sound agricultural and industrial base because Madras has fully utilised the resources at its disposal. There has been a rapid growth of industrial estates in Madras. There has been immense expansion of power generation schemes and there has been a phenomenal expansion of industries in private sector. Take for example Coimbatore. Coimbatore has developed during recent years so much that it can be called Manchester of Madras. We can follow the example of Madras and take some inspiration and accelerate our development.

Another alarming feature of State Finances is the steep rise in the non-development expenditure. If we take the last nine years, from 1957-58 to 1963-64, the non-development expenditure has stepped up from 27.87 per cent of the total expenditure to 32.01 per cent of the total expenditure, while the development expenditure is decreasing. It has gone down from 72.13 per cent to 67.99 per cent. So, this rise in non-development expenditure must be cut down to the minimum. In this respect we can follow the example of Madras. Madras has effected the utmost economy and cut down the non-development and non-plan expenditure to the minimum. We must do the same.

Mysore has abundant resources. Mysore is endowed with all sorts of natural resources. There is salbrious climate; rich soil; water resources; rich minerals; forests; rich marine resources and immense power potential and similarly agricultural potential. Only these resources remain to be exploited, effectively exploited. All essential requirements for rapid development and creating prosperity, are existing in Mysore. But unfortunately they are not being fully utilised. Yojakastatra durlabah. There is want of YOJAKAS. Planning without good planners becomes futile. That has been the fate of this State. The situation is throwing a challenge to the State Government as well as to the people. Will the Government be able to meet the challenge. This is the question of questions. The performance of the Government in the past is not inspiring at all. It is very doubtful whether the Government would be able to meet this challenge boldly and squarely. The first essential to meet this challenge is overhauling the administrative set up. The administrative set up has become outmoded and old. It has become obsolete, I may even say so.

#### (Sei B. R. Sunthanear)

Instead of taking much time of the House I would simply quote from the Techno-economic survey of Mysore. On page 238 it is said:

"The implementation of the suggested programmes would require an overhaul of the present administrative processes which hold up the formulation as well as the implementation of development programmes. The poor achievements in the past decade of development are in part traceable to the lack of an efficient administrative system geared to the requirements of planned development. It is suggested that administrative processes be abridged, decentralised decision-making be adopted and greater co-ordination among different departments in the formulation as well as the execution of the various schemes effected."

This is very well stated. I would request the Government and particularly the Finance Minister to follow this advice and with this request I would close my speech.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಎರ್. ಕಬಾಡಿ (ಬಾರಾಜೋರ್).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಅಂದಾಜು ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಟಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಕೆಲವು ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡಬಯನುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬೇಕಾಧ ಅತಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ರ. ಆ ಇರಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಂತರರಾಜ್ಯ ನೀನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಿನದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಅವರು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಕಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಭಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಥಮತ್ತು 1957ರಲ್ಲಿ ಫೈನರ್ ಲನ್ನನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ನಹ ಅದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿನದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದರಲ್ಲ ನಾನಾ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೂ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬಂತು. ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕುಂಠಿತ ಅನ್ನದ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲನ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ತರಹದ ಕಾರೃವನ್ನೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅವರ ಕೈಲಲ್ಲ. ಮೊದಲು ಗೊಬ್ಬರ, ಬೀಜ, ಫಂಪ್ ಪೆಟ್ಟು ವಗೈತೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಿತ್ತು, ಅಂತಹ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ನಹ ಅಗ ಅವರು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದರೆ ಅಂತಹವರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಇದನ್ನು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್ ಆಫೀಸರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವನ ವ್ಯವನಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ನಂಬಳ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕುಳಿತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈಗ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಾಯರ್ ಕನ್ನರ್'ವೇಟ್ ನಬ್ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲನಮಾಡಲು ಅಫೀನರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಹ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಲಲ್ಲ. ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳಗಾಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲನ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಆಫೀನುಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಟ ಪಕ್ಷ ಅಲ್ಲಿ 30 ನಾವಿರ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇವರು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸಹ ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆರೀತಿ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಅಹಾರದ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕು. ಈಗಾಗರೇ ನಾವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಮಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕುಂಠಿತವಾದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿ ಸುತ್ತದೆ.

4-00 P.M.

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕೆರೆಗಳು, ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳು, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲ ಅಗಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಇವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ Sum Marge 1966 111

ಇಲ್ಲಯವರೆಗೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗರಾದರೂ ಅದೆಪ್ಪು ಬೇಗ ಆ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಕಾಮ ಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ನೂಡನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಮೇಲ್ಧಂಡೆಯ ಹೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಸಟ್ಟಂತೆ ನಾನಾ ನೀರಾವರಿಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂದಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಗಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಅದರ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಹಣವನ್ನೂ ಒದಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ನಮಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಶೋಚನೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಹಾಪುರ ಸಿಟ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ಮತ್ತು ಬಹಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ನಾಗರೀಕರು ಒಂದು ಸಿಂಬಾಲಿಕ್ ಸ್ಕೈಕ್ರ್ 14-3-1966 ರಂದು ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ನಾನು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇನಂದರೆ, ಅದಷ್ಟು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಅ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವು ದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳ ಜನರ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯದಿಂದ ಇಷ್ಟು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಮೇಲ್ದ ಂಡೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದ ರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗು ವುದರಲ್ಲ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಇಂಡಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪ'ಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ.ಡಿ.ಓ. ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯೂ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಿ.ಡಿ.ಓ. ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾದಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ಇಂಡಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹೆಡ್ಕ್ಟಾರ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಬೇಕಾದ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿಯ ರಸ್ತೆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ಯಾವವೆಂದರೆ ಚಡಚಣತದ್ದೆ ಪಾಡಿ via ಹಾವಿನಾಳ, ಹತ್ತಳ್ಳಿ, ಸಂಖ, ಉಮರಾಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಳಗುಣತಿ, ಜಗಜೀವಣಿ, Via ಹಡಲಸಂಗ, ಸಾತಲ್ಪಗಾಂವರಸ್ತೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನ ಇನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಅದನ್ನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಅಂತಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯುಂದ ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕೋ-ಅಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಸ್ಪಿನ್ನಿಂಗ್ ಮಿಲ್ಲನ 10 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯ ಪೇರ್ ತಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒದಗಿನಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಮಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮೆಷನರಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೆಣ ಒದಗಿನಿ ಅಂಥ ಮಿಲ್ಲನ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿನದೆ ರೆಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿಯನ್ನ ನಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟರ್ನ್ಲ್ ಅದು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲನಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ನಹಿತ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಡಸ್ತ್ರಿಯರ್ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಪೋಜರ್ ಕೂಡ ಹೋಗದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟವ್ ಸ್ಪಿನ್ನಿಂಗ್ ಮಿಲ್ಲಗೆ ನಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹಣ ಹೊರಕಿಸುವುದು ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದೆರಿಂದ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಅಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯೆಂದ ನಾನು ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಗತಿಯಿಂದ ಆ ಮಿಲ್ಲನ ಕೆಲಸ ಅಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವನ್ನ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವೊನ್ನೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವುಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಹಲಂಗಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಗಳು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬನ್ನ ವತ್ತಳೆಯನ್ನ ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅ ಬಿನ್ನವತ್ತಳೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಮಹಾಲಂಗಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನೊಲನ ಗಿರಣಿ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಕ್ಕೋಸೈರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವತಿಯಿಂದ 1½ ಕೋಟ ರೂಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ, ನೀವು ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಅದರ ½ ಭಾಗ ಷೇರ್ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಣಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ. ನೀವು ರೆಟರ್ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟ ಕೊಡಿರಿ, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದು ಮಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಶುರು ಮಾಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತಾ ಅಂದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಯಪರೆಗೆ ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಕೋ-ಅಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಸ್ಪಿನ್ನಿಂಗ್ ಮಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿನವೇ ಇರುವಾಗ ಮಹಾಲಿಂಗಪುರ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಓದಗಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಓದಗಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವು ಹೇಗೆ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಅಗಬೇಕು ? ಈ ರೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನ ವಿಚರ ಮಾಡಿ ಬೇಗನೆ ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ನಹಕಾರ ನೂಲನ ಗಿರಣಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವನ್ನ ಹಿದಗಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಉದ್ಯಮ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು **ತೇಳುತ್ತೇ**ನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಬಹಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಕ 500-600 ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ವಾನ ಮಾಡುವಂಥೆ ನ್ನಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಮನ್ ಲೆದರ್ವೆಲ್ ಫೇರ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿಸಿದರು. ಲೆದರ್ ವರ್ಕನ್ಗೆ ಮನೆಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವಂತಹ ನ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲ ಕಾಮನ್ ರೆದರ್ ವೆರ್ಫೇರ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ತೆಗೆದಿ (ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎರ್. ಕಬಾಡಿ)

ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನ ಬಿಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ನರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬಿಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನರ್ಕಾರ ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚಿನಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೆಡ್ಯೂರ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್ರಿನವರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 18-20 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟು ಇದೆ. ಅದರ ಅವರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಬಹಳ ತೀರ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟೀಜ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂರ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟಿನವರ ಕರ್ಯಾಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹರಿಜನರ ಕರ್ಲ್ಯಾಣವನ್ನ ಮಾಡು ತ್ರೇವೆಂದು ಬರೀ ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳದೆ ಅದನ್ನ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟೇಜ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹರಿಜನರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿನತಕ್ಕ ಹಣವನ್ನ ಒದಗಿನಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳ ಬಯನುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಿಂದುಳ ದವರಿಗೆ ಮಲ್ಟ್ರ ಪರ್ಷನ್ ಕೋ-ಅಪರೇಟೀವ್ ರಿಹ್ಯಾಬಿಲಟೇಶನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯಂತೆ ನಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಹರಿಜನರ ಗೃಹ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿನುವುದಕ್ಕೋನ್ಯರ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲ 3 ಕೋಟಿ 30 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಹರಿಜನರು ಕೇವಲ ನಾಲ ಮಾಡಿ ಶೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದಂತೆ ಅಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹರಿಜನರು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ನರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಾಲವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡದೆ ಅವರ ಅರ್ಥಿಕಮಟ್ಟ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಎತ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದೆರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತುಷ್ಟು ತೊಂದರೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. "ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವನು ಉದ್ಘಾರವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಾಲವನ್ನ ಒದಗಿಸಿದರೆ ತಿರುಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನ ವಾಪನ್ಸು ಕೊಡುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ದುಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ದಿನಚರಿಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಇವೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. "ರೈಫ್ ಇ೯ಷೂರೆನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನಿ ನವರು ಹರಿಜನರಿಗೆ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 3 ಕೋಟಿ 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರು ಅದನ್ನ ತಿರುಗಿ ಕೊಡೆದೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನೋ ಅವರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಫ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನ ಉಧ್ಯಾರ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಯೋಜನೆ ಏನಿವೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಘೈ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಬ್ಲಿಡಿ ವಗ್ಯಿರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಟನ್ನ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಆ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಫಲಪ್ಪದವಾಗಿ ಅಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನ` ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಇರಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಜನ್ ವೆರ್ಫೇರ್, ಹೋಷಿಯರ್ ವೆರ್ಫೇರ್ ಶಾಖೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಫೀಸರು ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಧಾರವಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹರಿಜನರ ಹಾಸ್ವಲು ಇದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಲ್ಡಂಗ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಟಲ್ಪ ಹಣವನ್ನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಹಾಸ್ವಿಲಿನವರು ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ರೂಮನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ರೂಮನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೋಷಿಯರ್ ವೆರ್ಫೇರ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರು ಅ ಹಾಸ್ವೆಲಗೆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಆ ಹಾಸ್ವಲನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉಪವಾಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಪಾಪದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಈ ಅಫೀಸರು ಮಾತ್ರಿಲ್ಲ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಅಫೀಸರುಗಳನ್ನ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಇವೊತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವನ್ನ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಬೇರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೋಷಿಯರ್ ವೆರ್ಫ್ಫ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್ಮಾಮೆಂಟಿನಿಂದ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಅವನ್ನ ಸವ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಅದು ಸದ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಅಗವೆ ಅದು ರ್ಭ್ಯಪ್ಸ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಡೀಟೈರ್ವಾರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಅವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಹಣ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅದು ಆಗದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮಾ ಆಗುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯುಲ್ಲದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ರೋಡ್ ಟ್ರಾ೯ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಬೊಂದಾಯಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರೀಜನ್, ಮತ್ತು ಹೈದರಾದಾದ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರೀಜನ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು 75 ಪರ್ನೆಂಟ್ ರಾಭವನ್ನಗಳನುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ STH MARCH 1966 113

ಜನರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲಾಗಲೀ ಮತ್ತು ನೌಕರರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲಾಗಲೇ ಯಾವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲ ನಾವು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತರೇ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ನಿಂದೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ರಾಭವನ್ನಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಭದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗವನ್ನ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು M. S. R. T. C. ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದರೂ ಈಗ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಟಿ. ಸಿ. ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಬಲ್ಡಂಗ್ಸ್ ಗಳ ಮೇರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಏರ್ಚನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸದೇ ಇರುವುದು ತೀರ ಅನಂತೋಷಕರವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಆದೆ.ದರಿಂದ ಬಲ್ಡಂಗ್ಸ್ ಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಏರ್ಚು ಮಾಡದೇ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಜನರುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕೂಡ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೋರ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ನು ಬಾಬಗೆ 25.42 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ನುಗಾಗಿ 50, 31,600 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥ ಸಚಿವರು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಶಂಸನೀಯವಾದ ಕೆಲನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷ ವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹರಿಜನರ ವೆಲ್ಫ್ ನು ಸ್ಕೀಂಗಳಿಗೂ ಪರ್ನೆಂಚೇಜು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಂತೋಷವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಇಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಾರವನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

smt. VIJAYADEVI RAGHAVENDRA RAO (Chitapur).—Sir, I welcome the Budget presented to this House. While doing so, I would like to make certain observations on that. The Finance Minister has very fittingly explained the financial position of the State with facts and figures. He has drawn a clear picture of our resources and also the recommendations of the Finance Commission and the Five Year Plan. He has made an attempt to explain clearly and fully the actuals worked out in the previous year, the revised estimates of the current year and also the budget of the following year. So, I congratulate the Finance Minister for having laid down such a healthy convention of explaining the financial position of our State.

The Finance Minister has shown a surplus in a very clever, tactful and polished manner. But, in my opinion, the surplus or a balanced budget without any deficit would be if we meet the expenditure with only our normal resources. If we sell our properties and liquidate our assets and if we have overdrafts with the Reserve Bank and then claim that income as our resources, then, say that there is no deficit I think, it would be just like a man who will sell his own property and then claim to have been leading a normal life. Therefore, deficit or surplus should be calculated before taking into consideration the overdraft or the liquidation of assets and selling the securities. In the year 1961, our overall deficit was about Rs. 13 crores and it was covered by selling the securities of about Rs. 10 crores and also by overdraft of about Rs. 3 crores. Even today, we are facing the same difficulty. That means, we will have an overall deficit. We are all aware of the fact that the Finance Commission deals only with the grants given to the State to

## (SMT. VIJAYADEVI RAGHAVENDRA RAO)

close up the gap between the committed expenditure and the normal revenues of our State. It does not deal with grants or loans which are advanced by the Central Government towards the State. Then we will have to face the question of repayment of our loans, that is, the loans advanced towards the Social Welfare, the developmental programmes and also towards Education because we are not going to get any returns from these. Besides there, I would like to point out that there is always a steady increase of expenditure in every successive plan that we are going to face so far as education, Social Welfare and the Developmental programmes are concerned. So, I suggest to the Government to request the Central Government to convert all these loans in the form of grants. Of course, loans that are advanced towards industries and towards projects may remain as loans, because one day or the other, we are going to get yield from them and the difficult of repayment would not be felt.

The Third Plan has been financed almost by sale of securities and overdrafts and also by the grants or loans from the Central Government. This has been made very clear in the Finance Minister's speech showing that our State revenues would have contributed about Rs. 9 crores towards the Third Plan outlay. But actually it worked out to be a deficit of about Rs. 18 crores. He has also pointed out that the taxes raised in the Third Plan have been mostly utilised for the construction of administrative buildings and also housing of the police; that means, towards the non-plan expenditure. Here I would like to quote an example of the plan expenditure. An Ice Plant was to be installed at Hubli in the Third Plan and this remained unattended. We could not attend to our own schemes of the Third Plan. Such things should not be repeated. Even with such a critical position of the finances, I appreciate the Finance Minister for providing certain necessary concessions in the budget for Secondary Education, loans towards housing of Scheduled Castes and the rehabilitation of gold-smiths and also increasing the Dearness Allowance of the Government employees who draw a basic pay of Rs. 210 and below.

As regard the additional entertainment tax to be levied by Government on every cinemotograph show, Government is thinking of keeping the whole amount and not advancing the portion of it to the local bodies as it was done under the normal entertainment tax. I believe, Local Bodies are also entitled for a particular portion of the additional tax and I hope the Government will kindly consider this suggestion. I welcome the idea of encouraging Kannada films and establishing a Kannada Studio. Here, I would like to invite the attention of Government to the film industry. There are three quarters the Film Producer, the Film Distributor and the public. The burden of taxation is always borne by the Film Producer and also the public and the Film Distributor remains untouched free and safe as far as this taxation is concerned.

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So, I feel that the Government should kindly collect a token tax from the distributer for every film he distributes according to the

expenditure that is incurred for producing that film.

As regards development of ayurveda, I would like to request the Government to have a separate Directorate for ayurveda. When the amalgamation of Medical Services and Public Health Services came into being, the Government thought of having a Joint Director of Medical Services, a Joint Director for Public Health and also a Joint Director for Medical Education. But the Government did not think of having a Joint Director for Ayurveda or Indian Medicine. I do not know why this step-motherly treatment is given to ayurveda. As we know, there are fundamental basic differences between the two systems namely allopathy and ayurveda. I hope the Government will consider this suggestion of mine and establish a separate Directorate for Ayurveda.

As regards fisheries, fish is the only source of income for fishermen. During some months of every year the fishes go off-shore for boreeding and the fishermen will not get even a single catch. During that period it is difficult for them to make a living. I would suggest to Government to have more training centres so that the fishermen could be trained in mechainised fishing in that period. The other day Mr. Speaker was correctely pointing out about fish farm at Hospet, where they have turned out very good results in the research station. If the pituitary lymph of a cartain fish is injected into the other fish, they get more and more production of fish. Thus they have developed about 40 laksh of fish last year. So I think, the Government must think of having a technological institute in our State either at Karwar or Mangalore or any other place fit for it so that we can have such resultes which will be beneficial to our State Exchequer.

Then I thank the Government for including in the budget estimates the construction of the Sub-Jail at Gulbarga and also the construction of a Super Market at Gulbarga. I hope that these constructions will be finished within a year. Otherwise they will also not be taken up as

in the case of the ice plant which was not taken up.

With these few words I thank the Chair for having given me this

chance to speak.

† Sri K. DEVAIAH (Srirampuram).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, many friends of mine have spoken on the budget estimates for the year 1966-67. They have spoken on various espects of the budget. I wish to state that the major and very important question we have to tackle is about the farmer, who till the land, as who have to be looked after very well. If that is not done and if the farmer is not prevented from coming over to the town leaving his profession in the village, our food problem will remain where it is. It is high time that Government should think of means and methods of keeping them in the rural areas, feeding them as it were in times of necessity and when there is no work, giving them some kind of training or work in the fields. This is very important from the national point of view.

(SRI K. DEVAIAH)

It is seen that many of them have left their places and foreign labour is employed in our villages and rural parts. This is very bad. This point should be considered by Government.

Coming to urban areas, I wish to bring to the notice of Government that in Bangalore the people are faced with several problems. It is heart-rending that many of the improvements that are essential for the well-being of Bangalore citizens and similar other urban areas are not carried out either by the Corporation or the municipality or by the Government or the Housing Board or the City Improvement Trust Board. I would like to state certian glaring instances. For instance, the tenements built at Okalipuram near the Bangalore City Railway Station are lying idle for the past 6 to 7 years. They were built at a cost of more than Rs. 10 lakhs. That big scheme was meant for slum dwellers, but no slum dweller the occupying those buildings. This is profitable neither to the Government nor to the slum dweller. When we take up a project like this, the benefit of it should go to the very persons whom it is intended to benefit and that should not be neglected like this.

Similarly, the Pit Colony at Rajajinagar was constructed and the slum dwellers were forcibly removed to that colony. It was constructed at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. Unfortunately, the ownership of the tenements has not passed to the occupiers nor are the Government getting any return from those tenements. This kind of anomaly should be avoided

and necessary arrangements must be made for that.

Then, Sir, Bangalore City is growing from day to day not only in area but also in population. The population which was 24 lakhs has now gone beyond 15 lakhs. Even burial grounds have been occupied by persons and hutments built thereon. In the Srirampuram burial ground while digging a grave for a dead body when the original grave dug bones, skull and skeletion of the dead body were thown out. It is an every day scene in this burial and any of our friends here who have gone there with a dead body would have seen this. This is against our Hindu religious feelings. Instead of respecting the dead body, its skull, bones and skeleton are being removed and heaped and thrown away in the drain. This is a sad thing happening in the City of Bangalore burial gronds. In 1950 the then Chairman of the City Improvement Trust Mysore with the Chief Minister of Rajajinagar and other areas for location of burial grounds and some areas were selected, but all those areas have been sold as sites and there bas been no expansion of burial grounds. It should be the highest duty of the Government as well as the City Improvment Trust Board to see that large areas are allotted for burial grounds all round Bangalore City. Otherwise it is impossible to live in the midst of smoke coming out of burning dead bodies and to see dogs eating the flesh skull and bones thrown out by the digger in burial grounds. Although the STR MARCH 1966 117

Corporation decided to have an electric crematorium in Chamarajapet several years ago, neither the Corporation nor the Government have taken any steps to set up this electric crematorium in the City of

of Bangalore.

In the interest of public health I request the Minister for Health to look after these things on a top priority basis. It must not be delayed. If the Corporation is not prepared to take the responsibility, Government should try to force its hands or do it by itself. The Trust Board should be directed to set apart areas for burial grounds.

4-30 P.M.

We have got our own problem of transport and roads and other things. No action has been taken on overbridges and underbridges. Although the necessary contribution has been paid to the Southern Railway, no action has been taken and the people living in Rajajinagar have to pay through their nose by paying 12 paise extra from Nagappa Park to Malleswaram Circle because the bus has to go in a round-about way. This bridge has been declared unsafe long ago and it has been delayed for years and years together. I request the Government to see that all these bridges are taken up immediately.

Then I wish to bring to the notice of the House some of the problems of the Corporation that are pending before the Government. Corporation employees when they go to the several hospitals when they are sick are not give the same benefits as the Government servants. They are also doing work for the people just as the Government servants are doing and so they must also be treated alike and the same benefits should be given to them. I request the Health Minister to look into

this matter.

Another thing is that primary schools, maternity hospitals and child welfare centres are being run by the Corporation but the health cess and education cess collected by the Corporation as an agent are being paid to the Government. The Corporation has got several commitments and I request the Government to see that these cesses are also

given to the Corporation.

Coming to the motor vehicles tax, in the City of Bangalore itself it has increased like anything and during the last two years it has cost the Corporation more than a crore of rupees to shellcrete the roads. I must mention here that the Corporation Engineer is doing his level best to see that the roads are made more pucca for vehicle movement but the Corporation is getting only Rs. 5 lakhs from the motor vehicle tax. Necessary amendment should be made in the relevant Act and the entire collection from the motor vehicles tax in the city should go to the Corporation.

Recently we have passed an amending Bill raising the property tax from 15% to 20%. Formerly the health cess and education cess were calculated at 5% of the tax. Now, since the Government has raised the tax from 15% to 18% the education and health cess have trebled. Formerly, two annas in a rupee was collected as education cess and nine

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paise as health cess. Now, it comes to 63 paise in a rupee. This will cause lot of inconvenience to the ratepayers of Bangalore and I request the Government that necessary amendment should be brought to the effect that these cesses will be collected only on the old basis of 5% and not more.

The Entertainment Tax and the surcharge on it should be given to the Corporation as it is done in Madras. In Madras the Entertainment Tax and the surcharge on motor vehicles tax are utilised by the Corporation but here it is the Government that takes it away.

I am a small cottage industrialist. I may mention here that I have manufactured a model of the steam engine and supplied to the Indian Institute of Science in 1934. I am myself a mechanic and as such I know something of the mechanical and industrial side. I am not a prosperous man in the line because I do not get the quota or try to get it and sell it in the blackmarket. Here in Bangalore it is a pitiable sight to go round and see many workshops remaining idle and not doing good work. Wherever you go, you see along with increase in population only chairs, tables, cars and things of that kind manufactured. If you go to the interior of the city like Narasimharaja Road or Arcot Srinivasachar street or Avenue Road, you will see some shops full of parts of cycles and motor cars all manufactured in Punjab and Jullunder. In Mysore State we find no such thing but we call ourselves pioneers in industry. These things are not being considered at all. We have to bring all these manufacturing concerns together. The Government must come forward and tell them 'Here is a chance for you to manufacture parts for motor cars, lorries, vehicles, cycles, tricycles, etc. We must use our own parts manufactured in Mysore State-not that I am against importing parts of machinery from the North. The only thing is, having ample opportunities and materials and electricity, should we not barness them for our own use and to develop our own industries? There is talk of manufacturing small cars here and the Chief Minister had discussion about this matter with the Central Ministry concerned. It has been much discussed at the Centre also. I can assure on behalf of the workshops that we will manufacture and give all the parts for the motor cars if the Government were to come forward and give a scheme. There is an industrial training institute near Hosur where they have got beautiful machines. We have got other private parties having machines. Why not the Government come forward with a scheme? We will all join hands and manufacture different parts in different factories so that all the people will be employed. Mysore State will have the privilege of manufacturing small cars. Why not take up this scheme? As it is, every workshop is manufacturing chairs and tables and nothing else. Similarly parts of motor vehicles and bicycles can be manufactured Government must see that these industries are helped.

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The last thing I want to speak about is that I am living in an area where the labour class is there. One group clashes with the other. It is impossible to travel in the buses. What is it that Govenment has done for these things. Labourers will be fully drunk, and room about surveying the roads and attacking persons; some times stabbing also takes place. These people stop the bus, enter into it and create trouble. There will be quarrels among the neighbours. these people are suffering like this. Are the not human beings? Are they animals? Their childern are to be educated. What is that the government has done for them? The Government should pull up the officials who are responsible for all these things. The Government should see that education is given to the children of all these people in a proper atmosphere. They must not be educated in such an almosphere. The officers at the helm of affairs should see that these people are guided properly. They should see that these people should not drink. They are bootleggers responsible for all these things. Such people should be booked. It is my fervent hope and appeal to all those in the name of the social welfare to work for the betterment of these people. If you don't look into the welfare of the downtrodden, why should there be the Social Welfare Department ! Should they not come to aid and help these people! I Conclude my speech and I am thankful to the Speakar for having given me an opportunity to speak on this occasion. Thank you Sir.

Smt. V. V. MIRJANKAR (Kumta) .- I rise to support the budget that is before this House. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has a given clear picture on various measures and has also elaborately delat with. While welcoming this I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for giving us the realistic view of the financial position of the State. By the measures taken to improve the financial position of the State both by way of additional taxation and other measures and economy in expenditure, the future of our State will not be bleak opinion of any impartial observer cannot be otherwise. The State has undergone a period of great stress and strain since unseasonal canditions and failure of monsoons are greatly responsible for the crippling of our agricultural production in certain parts of our State thus causing unprecedented strain on the States finance. While reviewing the progress of the Third Five-Year Plan, it goes to the credit of the Government to say that performance in several fields are remarkable. For example Sir, the development of fisheries. The development of fisheries is explained by Hon'ble Smt. Desai. The development of fisheries has earned great name for its usefulness to the fishing class and has earned the goodwill of the people engage in this industry. The Fishery Department was a neglected one. Since they have been lying great stress on the changing of food habbits, the development of fisheries is greatly felt. This would go a long way in solving the food problem to some extent. As regards my District is concerned, great achievements have been made in the development of fisheries. As regards further development in this direction, due attention should be

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given and the legitimate claim of my District should not be overlooked. My statement should not be misconstrued.

I propose to Government that the Department of Fisheries be made a Major Head and treated on par with the Agriculture Department so that the implementation of various programmes could be effectively done. The Director should be vested with greater powers for the effective implementation of the schemes. I shall confine myself with the problems confronting our District, i.e., North Kanara. The main problem is about Forest. For the information of the House, I submit that out of the entire area of the District, it has got 80 per cent of the land under forest and 20 per cent alone is populated. Taking into consideration the present circumstances which aimed at the development of agriculture, it has been found necessary to increase the area of production. With this in view, various Conferences were held since re-organisation of the State. These Conferences were attended by the Chief Minister and several other Ministers, and the outcome of this was that recently a notification was issued for the release of about ten thousand acres of forest land for agricultural purposes. This notification was issued in July 1964 and July 1966 is not far off. I am concerned to state that so far no steps have been taken to release this land.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Order releasing 10 thousand acres of land, has not been complied with. The Hon'ble Minister may kindly examine.

Sri B. RACHIAH (Minister for Forests and Fisheries). —It is in the process of clearing the forest area.

Smt. V. V. MIRJANKAR.—It has not yet been sanctioned as no action has been taken for granting those areas for agricultural purposes. These lands have to be cleared of forests and made fit for cultivation. If these is any delay in granting those areas and if there is any difficulty, necessary modification and amendments to the Notification should be made, so that the people interested in agriculture may make use of them.

Secondly, about the cultivation of cashew nut in the coastal parts of our State. The fruit of the cashew nut has two parts; one is the pulpy juice of fruit and the other is the nut. This is very popular since it is earning a great foreign exchange for our country. But so far the first part namely, the actual fruit is concerned, it has not been utilised for any purpose and it is going to waste. With regard to this, about six months ago, I had put in an interpellation in the Assembly whether the Government has any proposal of utilising this fruit for some useful purpose and earning additional revenue. I was given an assurance in reply by the Hon'ble Minister that it is under consideration of Government. I would like to seek further information in the matter as to whether this proposal has been included and whether incentive would be given by the Government in starting such industries in the backward

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areas of our District. I would request the Government to make a statement in this respect as to what are the incentives offered by the Government in starting all these industries. Some of the Members have earlier stated that no substantial progress has been made in the State of Mysore as regards industries. I am also of the same opinion. But the Industries will certainly do well of the Government is liberal in extending certain concessions as given to the industrialists by the adjoining States of Maharashtra and Madras. Otherwise, no substantial progress in the department of industrial economy of the State will be achieved.

Before I conclude, I would suggest the Government to put their ideas into practical shape, the strengthening of the relations between the Government machinery and the people is most vital. What is most important is the efficiency in the department and in the administration. I find that people have to rush to the State capital to see that their papers are made to move. There is no doubt that there is inordinate delay in the disposal of files. My final request to the Government is to see that unwanted procedures in the Administration is cut down.

Before I conclude, I urge upon the Government to give further

relief to the Government servants.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟ. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ (ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ).—ಸ್ಟಾಮಿ, ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿನಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ 1966-67ನೇ ಸಾಲನ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಸ್ಟಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಮೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಉಳಿತಾಯದ ಒಂದು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಹಣದ ಮುಗ್ಗಟ್ಟು ಇದೆ. ರೈತರಮೇರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹೊರೆ ಹಾಕದಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ರೈತರಮೇರೆ ಸರ್ಚರ್ಜ್ನ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು, 100 ಕ್ಕೆ 100 ರಷ್ಟು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು, ಅನ್ನತಕ್ಕಂಥ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲ ರೈತರಮೇರೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ವಿಧದಲ್ಲ ನಾವು ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು, ಎಂದು 5 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ನೂರು ಅನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ

ನಮ್ಮ ರೈತರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಇಂದು ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ನಮಸ್ಯೆ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಅಹಾರ ನಮಸ್ಯೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ, ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಮಳೆಯಾಗದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಧಾನ್ಯವಲ್ಲದೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಪಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಚಾರ ವನ್ನು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಹು ಭಾಗ ಹಣ ವನ್ನು ವೈವನಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವನ ರೈತರುಗಳಿಗೆ-ಪಂಪ್ ಸೆಟ್ ಗಳು, ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಚಕ್ತಿ, ತಕಾವಿ ಸಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಗೊಟ್ಟರ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವನ ರೈತರುಗಳಿಗೆ ನುಲಭದಲ್ಲ ನಲೀಸಾಗಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವುಗಳು ನರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಿಗುವಂತೆ ತೃರಿತ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ರೈತರುಗಳು ಪಂಪ್ ಸೆಟ್ನು ಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿದ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಸಿಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟರೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈಗ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಫಲಕಾರಿಯಾಗರಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ಗೊಬ್ಬರವನ್ನೇ ಆಗಲ, ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾನು ಗಳೇ ಆಗಲ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಫಸಲು ಬರುತ್ತದೋ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಬೇಸಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಪನಲನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಹೇರಳವಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ನರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಿದ್ದರೂ ನಹ ಕಲವರು ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಕೆಲವರು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವನ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಯನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಕೂಡ ಬೆಳೆಯಲೇಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ನರ್ಕಾರೀ ಅರ್ಡರನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ತರಬೇಕು.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ)

5-00 р.м.

ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ನೀರು ಮತ್ತೆ ಪುನಃ ನದಿಗೆ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 32 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆ ಹಾಯುವರಿ ಇವೆ. ಭತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆಯುತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ 30 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ರಾಗಿ, ಭತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರು ಫಸಲನ್ನು ಮನೆ ಮನೆಗೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ 11 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಬಂದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಡೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೆರವಿನಿಂದ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇನಿಗೆ ಫಸಲನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವುದರಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಯುದ್ಧ ಶುರು ಅವಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಭಾರಿ ಹೊದ ಬರ್ಚು ಹೇರಳವಾಗಿ ಅದರ್ಗೂ ಹೇಗೆ ಯುದ್ದರ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಖರ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಅಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಛಾವ ಪಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ವರ್ಷೇ ವರ್ಷೇ ಅಹಾರವ ಅಭಾವ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಕವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ನರ್ಕಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಭರದಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸ್ಟಾಮಿ, ಇವೊತ್ತು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು ಕೆಲಕೆಲವು ರೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ಗಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ರೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಎರಡನೇ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮೂದು ಅಗಿತು. ಅದು ಕೈಬಿಟ್ನು ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡು ಶ್ವೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಡೂಕು 49-50 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆ ಹಾಯುವರಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪರಸ್ಥಳ. ಆ ದೆಸೆ ಯುಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಅಗುವುದರಲ್ಲ ನರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಪಂಡವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ನಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲ ಗೈಹ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಾವು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿತ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಬಡವರು 10)ಕ್ಕೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 25 ಪರ್ನೆಂಟು ಇರಬಹುದು. ದೊಡ್ಡ ರೊಡ್ಡ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇರುವಾಗ, ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮೈನೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು. ಇವು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಇರುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೂ ಅಯಾಯ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪ್ರಜಾನಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಬಾವಿಗಳು ಇರರೇಬೇಕು. ಸಣ್ಣ ಮನೆ ಅದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇರಲೇಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು, ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈಗ ಸರ್ಭಾರ್ಜ ಬಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ತಂದಾಗ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಸಭೆಯಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟರು. ಈ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ವಜಾ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲ ತನ್ನ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇನ್ನು ಯಾವುದರಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ನೂಚಿಸಿದರೆ 5–6 ಕೋಟಿ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಭೆಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಸರ್ ಭಾರ್ಜು ಬಲ್ಲು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಕವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಮುಂಧಿನ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಿ, ಬೇರೆ ವಿಧಾಂದ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಯೋಜನೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈಗ ಭವ್ರಾ ಜಲಾಶಯ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 2½ ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಕರೆ ಹಾಯವರಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಇದೆಯಿಂದು ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಈಗ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಮಾಡಿವೈ ಅದರೆ, ಇನ್ನೂ 50 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆ ಜಾ.೨ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಗೋಮಾಳ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ರ್ಯಾಂಡನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 8TH MARCH 1966 123

ಹಾಗೆ ಹಂಚಿರತಕ್ಕ ಭೂಮಿ 4 ಎಕರೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ರೈತ ಅದನ್ನು 6 ಎಕರೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. 6 ಎಕರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರತಕ್ಕ ರೈತ 8 ಎಕರೆ ವಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ರಿನರ್ವ್ ಅಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಭೂಮಿ ನಾಗುವಳಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಿಜವಾತ ಅಂಕಿ ೨೦೨ ಇಲ್ಲ. 2½ ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಕರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಉಳಿದ ಸುಮಾರು 50 ನಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಭದ್ರಾ ರಿಜರ್ಬ್ಬಾಯರ್ ಕೆಳಗೆ 2½ ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಕರೆ ಹಾಯುವರಿ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪುನಃ ರಿನರ್ವ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ 50 ನಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಆ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ರಿನರ್ವ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ನಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO (Mysore City).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to start with the statement of Sri Ganji Veerappa because I am thankful to him for having been very frank in this matter. He said that the financial position of the State has come to a position where we have got to sell our house so that we may discharge partially our debts. That is exactly the position in which we are today in the State.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—I have not said so.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ರಾವ್.—ವುನೆ ವಾರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲ್ಲು. ಇರುವ ಅಸೆಟ್ ಮಾರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

I quite concede. I have 8 annas worth things in my pocket. I have Rs. 2 liability to discharge. I have got to pay that 8 annas worth and walk all the way home without nothing because I am left with nothing.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—From the securities we get only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest whereas we are paying 6 per cent interest on the borrowed funds. It is better to sell securities and discharge the loans and buy them once again under favourable circumstances.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—That is exactly my point. To save  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, we have not been able to find resources otherwise than to sell our own assets. Sir, we barrow at 6 per cent for wasteful expenditure and we get 4 per cent for our securities. If we have not sufficient resources having spent hundreds of crores of rupees on development to pay our interest and principle, it means nothing short of equandering of our assets and there is nothing more than left to pay. That is the position. We will have to concede that position because that is a fact. Sir, the place of a Finance Minister is not a bed of roses. It is a very intelligent planning that is necessary. He has to forecast the realisations and properly plan the expenditure.

He has to take into consideration the economic trends in the country. It is not merely filling up columns under the several heads. Once that was the position. Therefore, whether it is State or Centre, the economic trends are most important consideration which should bear with the Finance Minister. I am afraid if the Finance Minister had taken care about the economic trends in the life of this country, he would have presented a different picture. I think with the younger blood represented by the Finance Minister, I expected a better picture. I am sorry he presents a picture which is more gloomy than the picture

## (SRI K.S. SURYANARAYANA RAO)

presented by persons belonging to the older generation. That is the unfortunate position. I am not so desparate as the Finance Minister. I for one feel that the financial stability is quite good. The only unfortunate thing is, we have not planned it properly. We have not adjusted resources to the commitments and expenditure in a proper way. Therefore, we have got into trouble. We are here thinking of the Finance Commission. For whatever they have done, thanks are due. But it is not charity that they are giving. It is what we are entitled and we should get. Only our Finance Minister has not done what he should have done. Had the Finance Minister taken care to present to the Finance Commission certain aspects of our problem, possibly we would have got much more. Today our Finance Minister says that our position is minus 10 crores. Possibly if he had presented our case before the Finance Commission in a proper way, instead of it being minus 10 crores before 1966-67, we would have been in a very happy position of being on the plus side to the extent of five or six crores. My point is that the State Government has not represented to the Finance Commission regarding of transfer of grants to the local bodies. The Finance Commission says that the State Government could not take a firm decision in this matter. Though the matter was before the legislature, they could have perhaps told the legislature or administrative orders perhaps could have been passed even at the old rates. We could have got that. The Commission says that the Government is not able to take a firm decision and therefore we are not able to take into consi-That would have given us several crores of rupees.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE (Minister for Finance).—Sir, existing position has been presented to the Finance Commission—assignment of land revenue to the local bodies to the extent of 60 per cent. What has been mentioned in the Report is also on the basis of our representation. They knew that the Panehayat Raj Bill is before the Legislature and according to the provision in the Panehayat Raj Bill, 85 per cent of the land revenue is to be transferred to the local bodies. Therefore, we request the Finance Commission to take that commitment into consideration. The Finance Commission said that because this Bill has not been passed into an Act, they cannot it is as a firm commitment. But nevertheless, they did recommend to the Pre ident that while calculating during the Annual Plan discussions, about the total grant to be given to the State Government this also may be taken into consideration. Therefore, we have lost nothing.

of the Finance Minister: In the annexure they say, the proposals on which final orders have not been issued pending the report of the Commission. Committee or Act of Legislature. What is mentioned under this is: The Panchayat Raj Bill is introduced in the Legislature and has been referred to the Joint Select Committe.

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Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—That relates only to the additional commitment.

- Sri G. V. GOWDA.—At the rate of two crores of rupees per year, for five years, we have lost ten crores, if only that Bill had been passed.
- Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—I will tell you how the State Government has lost to a large extent. I will cite one other instance. The State Government represented certain things to the Finance Commission. So far as the Finance Minister is concerned, he says that the additional burden on the revision of pay scales: what prevented the State Government from making an order before hand. By that we could have secured another 14 crores
- Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—I am again sorry to intervene. I have made it clear more than once on the floor of this House, that whatever additional commitment, we had on account of the latest revision of pay scales, we have received it. That has been included in the next year's grant by the Finance Commission. That has been included in the President's order.
- Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Even when the matter was before the President, this Government did not make any representation to the President.
- Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—The President has accepted the Commission's recommendation without any amendment. In the Annexure they say: G.O. No. FD. 76 SRP 65 dated 22nd July 1965 revising the rates of D.A. They say: Rs. 2.74 crores for the first year, and 14.76 crores for the Fourth Plan period. This is one of the items not taken into account by the Finance Commission in their assessment. Had an order been issued before that date, these two items would have been calculated by the Finance Commission and today we would have got 16-17 crores and they would have recommended that the effect of these liabilities may also be taken into account in fixing the grant due to us under article 275—grants to be included under the order of the President. Under article 275 also they have not taken this into consideration.

SrI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—The have included.

- Sri G. V. GOWDA.—If that had been included, it would have been 90 crores.
- Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—In the ad hoc grant-in-aid it has been mentioned that nearly 100 crores is our share from the divisible pool of revenue, approximately. Now it is 202 crores and ood. I can say, definitely before the Hon'ble House that we have received perhaps the maximum consideration from the Finance Commission.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I think the Hon'ble Finance Minister said that two days ago.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—The State Government did noc approach the President at all for more grants.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—This 36 crores is the ol commitment. That is the committed expenditure on the data of the Commission's Report.

Mr. SPEAKER.—A minor quarrel need not be developed. The Member may continue in his own way and say that it has not been

included, and the Minister will reply.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—Has the Finance Minister taken care to study the previous recommendations of the Third Finance Commission and put our revenue receipts. on certain of the cesses and Taxes into a fund that portion would have been taken up as a separate fund and not as revenue for the purposes of revenue receipts and expenditure, by the Fourth Finance Commission. Had the deficit been shown as a larger amount, not by hoodwinking, but by taking off certain cesses and taxes we have additionally levied and putting them in a separate fund for the purposes of particular projects, then the Finance Commission would have said that they would allow. That we have not been able to do. By that we have lost several crores. At two crores per years, we have lost atleast 10 crores for the entire plan period of five years. If only we had been able to present our cases to the Fourth Finance Commission possibly, we would have been in a much better position than what we are today.

While representing to the Finance Commission, the State Government should have said about the Corporation tax. The Corporation tax has risen by 600 times since 1956-57, and we have not been given one pie. Deliberately, they have removed this from the divisible pool. Therefore, we are not getting anything. Again, the Central Government is not giving us on the additional surcharge they have levied on the Central Excise. We are entitled to a certain percentage on the additional surcharge and we are not given. If we had properly represented to the Finance Commission, we would not have resorted to the liquidating of our resources to pay our debts. If only the Finance Minister had only been more vigiliant, we would not have been in a bad situation. I for one would believe that the Finance Minister in not properly representing our case to the Finance Commission has landed us in this great difficulty.

Another point I would like to mention is this. The Finance Commission has also noted this—our providing for the sinking fund on our market loan showing a nominal amount of 15 crores, which they have taken for granted. But even according to our Budget proposals, it is in the order of sixty crores. If we had been more vigiliant to tell the Finance Commission that our market loan commitment for the period 72-73 is in the order of sixty crores, then we would have got the entire sum. But, unfortunately, we have provided just about 15 crores. Since the State Government have provided 15 crores, they were inclined to admit only that amount. What a collossal loss? We are losing all our share in this matter. Certain States have made full provision and amongst them one is Maharashtra and the other is Madras. What a loss? The Government of Mysore have not been able to take this opportunity to make good the revenue gap that we are facing.

They also say that we have very heavily invested on public enterprises and they say that they are not concerned with the loss on the working of public enterprises. Therefore, the working of public 3TH MARCH 1966 127

enterprises has been a dead burden on the State's finances. Had the State Government been more vigilant to run public enterprises to a profitable situation, we would not have been in this pitiable predicament. For the information of Sri Ganji Veerappa and some other friends. I would like to say that the return on capital investment on our industries is less than two percent and on our co-operative investment, it is. 5 per cent. We borrow in the market at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  percent and we get a return of two percent and. 5 percent! Where else can the money go except to pay interest to the Government of India and to public loans? The soundness of finance is in our capacity to pay interest. Today our position is, we borrow at a higher rate of interest and for what purpose? It is for the sake of the financier so that his pocket may be full, we tax the poor man on his consumable articles.

## (Interruption)

If this state of affiairs continues for another ten years, if this type of financing continues, the finances of the State will never improve. This is one aspect of the case.

I will tell you the financial position of today from what we have learned from the Finance Minister. At the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan, the position as a whole was comfortable. The State ended up the Second Plan with a free reserve of 25 crores or so. At the end of the Second Plan, we were in a happy situation with all our securities free and we had a balance of 25 crores, after fullfilling 98 percent of plan targets.

5-30 рм.

At the end of the Third Plan our borrowings go up to 80 crores where we will have eaten away 62 crores leaving a balance of uncovered debt for payment. I do not know from what source it is. This is the financial position in which we are by he end of the Third Plan. Why is it so? Because there has not been proper planning. The plan is there; the working group is there but the implementation is awfully bad. Had there been proper check on implementation, this would have been the position. We have spent hundreds of crores on irrigation projects. What is the return? I have got figures supplied by the Government to the Finance Commission. What is the potential we have created and what is the utilisation we have put to use? What is the return we are getting. They say it is not even 1½ per cent of the capital we have invested.

An HON'BLE MEMBER.—You must take into account the indirect benefits.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—Let it be indirect and let it not be direct return. May I add for the information of the member that the potential we have created from time to time and the utilisation we have made use of from Thungabhadra project, is almost nil. My

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point is, supposing we spend 100 crores on Thungabhadra, it should have been fully implemented and brought to working condition. We are happy we are producing power from Sharavathi. What is the use of creating potential without being able to utilise it? You have water but you are thirsty. You have money but you cannot buy; you have power but you cannot use and you have light but caunot see. Therefore we have plenty of water. What use we are making of it? Is it the way we should do it? It is a project which should have been developed. Alongside the execution of the project they should have thought of digging the channels also. Today we are coming with proposals to dig the channels. What is the fun of taking up channel when the reservoir is ready. Is this the way we should spend our money? If this is the way you plan expenditure. I for one will not see a good future for the State. When we start a work we must complete it and what are we doing? We have yielded to political pressures and provide one lakh and create a division and the civil administration cost amounts up every day like that both on plan and non plan schemes. In the Cauvery valley for example, we close our shop by the end of 1974. What is it you are doing? We are providing one lakh for each of the project? For what purpose we do that? Is it just to maintain watch and ward to see that water actually flows to Madras State? They should have provided adequate money "we should have done this and we will do it ". Let us go to the projects. Take Ghataprabha project. What is it you have done? This is how we have wasted our resources. We are spending non-remunerative things. What is the fun of our building multi-storeyed buildings without having money to equip it. Let us live in sheds and do work. That should be our attitude. anxiety to expand ourselves far and wide, we have stretched ourselves too far and we are not in a position to retrieve our position. We have expanded to such proportion that with huge commitments this State cannot hope to exist. Take for example another thing. The Finance Minister comes before the House for taxation. There are figures of our own Government. What is the arrears we have allowed to acumulate and what is the arrears we have collected. If we had collected promptly this taxation would not have there. Take arrears on land revenue. Ofscourse this year is very peculiar with draughts in several districts But what is the position in a normal year also? We have allowed acumulation. In the Sales Tax there is acumulation; in excise there is acumulation; in forest there is acumulation and in industry we have not asked for returns. This is the position of our investments. What is the consequence of all this? What is the economic effect of all this on the common man? Prices are going up and we come before the House saving that we have made a magnificient gesture of Rs. 5. I ask is this sufficient to meet even one day's needs of the common man? No. What should be our attitude? It should have been to see that we give actual relief by bringing down prices. We should have planned our selves in such a way as to see that within Rs. 290 per capita income

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that he gets a year, he should be able to make a living. What is the cost of living today? It has reached 600 mark. Therefore even granting 50 paise on an average per day, is not sufficient to make boath ends meet. How can you expect the common people to pay tax on textiles, pay for the tobacco which is the only luxury he has; pay for the small sugar he has to buy. What is it you have spared? On every item he has to pay and this is the condition to which we have put our State.

The other point is we are going on complicating the administrative machinery. For the last eight years we have got our sales tax in a particular pattern on the alvice of the Government of India. When the Finance Commission was here they also were in favour of a single point to avoil so many complications or difficulties that arise. But what is it you have done? By your imagination you have converted several of these single point to multi-point taxes. Take for example the textiles. We shall take that it makes only three changes in the course of the consumer trade, when it makes 9 per cent tax. We have already provided 9 per cent and where was the wisdom in making in three-point? Every man has to keep his account; there is larger administrative set up; too many people going to the offices and so many complications. Instead of collecting this tax at the source and be done with it, you are collecting at several points. I am mentioning this particular instance because the State Government has absolutely no grip over the administration or the finances of the State. For example we shall take his own speech, paragraph 17, page 9:-

"Our original rough estimate of Rs. 25 crores in the five-year forecast turned out to be wholly inadequate and was revised to Rs. 43 crores in the annual plan discussions and is likely ultimately to stand at Rs. 52 crores."

We started with 25 crores and it was revised to 43 crores in the annual plan discussions and ultimately it is likely to be 52 crores. Can we not imagine when we make proposals whether it should be 25 crores or 52 crores? We must have a realistic approach to the problem and tell them. "look here this is the commitment that we have got to meet; this will be the order of payment and therefore we need so much. But we are facing an indefinite thing and we go on shifting our grounds from time to time and even today we are not sure we will stick to this 52 crores.

I would not take much time of the House except referring to one or

two points.

We have spent so much on development, on the agricultural side, on minor and medium irrigation and the agricultural plant protection and all that. If we had planned our agricultural pattern well in these five or ten years, we would not have been in the pitiable position of begging for rice from the neighbouring States. Possibly, the neighbouring States are in more deficit. I quite concede the point that our State also is in deficit. But, it would not have been as bad or as disastrous as it is today. Therefore, if the State Government properly make

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assessment of the revenue receipts that the State is likely to get without taking on to the new taxes, we go to surplus instead of deficit. I only pray that better sense may prevail on the Finance Minister.

Mysore State was for generations known as an industrial State. But, here is a Finance Minister who says that Mysore lagged behind a number of States in industrial development. With small budget of not exceeding two crores and which become 6 crores by 1947 pioneering Industry and Hydel projects were started. Now with Finance of Rs. 150 crores. May I ask him, what is the new industry that he has started since the grand old man started the industries. You say, 'we have developed '. Yes, as we grow we have developed. We have not got the credit or sufficient intelligence to add a few more industries to our units. We are satisfied only by improving the capacity from 25,000 to 50,000 tonnes and so on. But, what is the range of industries you have started? You say you are a backward State. Sir, I am proud to say we were a progressive, a model and an industrial State. But, unfortunately, since this Planning has started-I do not like to blame the Hon'ble Finance Minster, because he is not responsible personally for what has happened—we have water-tight compartments of public sector and private sector and we have lost both. That is not the way. Don't try to call names for the mis-deeds of yours. Sir, the point that I was making is this. What is the installed capacity in all these industrial units and what is our return? It is not even comparable to the market loan that we are getting. If you follow up the potential or the capacity of the industrial undertakings, possibly we would get much more returns. If this is not done, I am afraid, the State finances, though it is found, is in bad hands.

Thank you very much.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವರು ೧ರ್ತಿ, ... ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥ ನಚಿವರು ಮಂಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕೆ 1966-6 ನೇ ಇನವಿನು ಬಷ್ಟೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಅವನು ನರಪ್ಪನ್ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆ ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅಸರು ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಸರ್ಸಪ್ಲನ್ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಡಿಫಿಪಿಟ್ ಎಂದು ಮಂಡಿನಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಹೆಚ್ಚ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಏತಕ್ಕೆಂದರೆ, ಇಲಾಖಯವರು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಎರಡು ಮೊರು ಐಟರ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಈಗ ನರ್ಕಪ್ಪನ್ ಇರುವುದು ಥಿಫಿಪಿಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವೊದಲನಿಂದ ನಡೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟು ಸರಪ್ಪನ್ ಅಥವಾ ಡಿಫಿಜಿಟ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಒಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟು ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡೆತಕ್ಕಂಥ ತೆರಿಗೆದಾರನಿಗೆ, ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲ ಸೈನಾನುರೂತಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ, ಅವರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ತಯಾರುವಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯ ಅದರ ಅಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸಾವು ನೋಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿ ದ್ದರೆ, ಅಮೆರಿಕದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಶ್ರೀಬ. ಜಾನ್ಸನ್ಸ್ ಅವರು 1966ನೇ ಜನಸರಿ 12ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ನ್ಯಾಮುವಿನಿಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ, '' ಪ್ರೋಲನ್ಸು, ಅದ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾವು ನಿರ್ದಯವಾಗಿ ಎದುರಿಸುವೆ ಕ್ಷ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಡಾಲರನ್ನೂ ಆ ಡಾಲರನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾಧಿಸಲು ತೆರಿಗೆದಾರ ಎಷ್ಟು ಶ್ರಮಪಟ್ಟ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಿನುವ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿವೇಕದ ಬಚಿತ ನಿರ್ವಾರದಿಂದ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಡುವೆವು. ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ

ಗಳನ್ನು ನತತವಾಗಿ ಪೂರೈಸುವೆವು " ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಯೋ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ "rob Peter and pay Paul" ಎಂದು ರೈತರನ್ನು ರಾದ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಬೇರೆ ವರ್ಗದವರನ್ನು, ಪ್ಯಾರಾಸೈಟಿಕ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸಿನವರನ್ನು ಪೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪೆಸಿಕೊಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಬಡ ರೈತರ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣಿ ಯನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನ್ಯಲ್ಪ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡು ವುದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ನಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ರೈತರ ಹಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೂ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡದೇ ಅವರನ್ನು ದಿವಾಳಿಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲ ನಿಂದಲೂ ರೈತರು ಹೊಲವನ್ನೇ ನಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹೊಲವನ್ನು ಉಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎತ್ತುಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಅವುಗಳಿಂದ ಅವರು ಬೇಸಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಪೌಸ್ಟಲ್ಪ ಧಾನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆದು ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದ ಮೇರೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲದ್ದ ಎತ್ತುಗಳೂ ಹೋದವು. ಈಗ ರೈತರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲರವಕ್ಕ ಹನುಗಳಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಕುಂದಾಗಿ ಬೇಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಎತ್ತು ಹನು ಯಾವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವನ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡುಗಳಲ್ಲ ರೈತರಿಗೆ, ಜನತೆಗೆ ತಿನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ನ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರೈತರನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದತನ ತಾಂಡವ ವಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ರೈತರನ್ನು ಬಡತನದಿಂದ ಹೇಗೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಹೇಗೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣಿಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ರೈತರು ಜೀವನ ವನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೂ "To keep body and soul together" ಅತ್ತೀವ ಕಪ್ಪವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಅಹನ್ಯಹನ್ಯ ಕಾಲಕ್ಷೇತ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಾವು ಬಗ್ಜಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಅನುಕೂಲ ವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ. "ಅವರಿಗೆ" ಬಡ್ಜೆ ಟ್ಟಿನ ಲ್ಲಿ" ಒಂದು ಜೂರೂ ಪ್ರಾವಿಜನ್ ಮಾಡದೆ ಏನಿದ್ದರೂ ಟ್ರೌನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ "ಮತ್ತ್ರ ನರ್ಕಾರ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಬರೀ ಪ್ಯಾರಾಸ್ಟೆಟ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೊಲತೆಗನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ರೈತರನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಮರೆತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಇದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ದುರ್ದೈವ. ಇಂಥಾ ನರ್ಕಾರ ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವನ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಅಷ್ಟು ದಿವನವೂ ನಮಗೆ ಸುಖ, ಶಾಂತಿ, ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ರೈತರ ದುರಾದ್ಯಪ್ಪದಿಂದ ಇಂಥಾ ನರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಾಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ಅಭಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಶದಲ್ಲ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ರೈತರು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಲ್ಪಸ್ಟಲ್ಪ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಪುಡಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒತ್ತೆ ಇಡುತ್ತಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದನಕರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟುಕರಿಗೆ ಹರಾಜು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಯಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಅಭಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ, ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ ದಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಇಂಥಾ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದು ರೈತನ ಹಿತದ್ವಷ್ಟಿಯಂದ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದಂತಹ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಏತಕ್ಕೆಂದರೆ, ಈ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೊಲ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ ಎಂದರೆ 1965-66ನೇ ಸಾಲನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಗೋನ್ಯರ 1011.77 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀನರಾಗಿಡರಾಗಿತ್ತು. 1966-67ನೇ ಸಾಲನಲ್ಲ  $710\cdot 26$  ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಲ್ಪವೇಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಬಾನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡೆ ವದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ 1965-66ನೇ ಸಾಲನಲ್ಲಿ  $666\cdot 23$  ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯು ಮೀಸರಾಗಿಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. 1966-67ನೇ ಸಾಲನಲ್ಲ  $446\cdot60$  ಲಕ್ಷ್ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದೆಗಿನುವುದಕ್ಕೋನ್ಯರ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಾವಿಜನ್ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ರೂರರ್ ಹೌಸಿಂಗ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗಾಗಿ 1965-66ನೇ ಸಾಲನಲ್ಲ 10 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದರು. 1966-67ನೇ ಸಾಲನಲ್ಲ 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರೆರಿಗೆ ವುತ್ತು ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್. ಅಭಿನರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೌನ್ ಬಲ್ಡಂಗ್ ಅಡ್ಬಾನ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕ೯ವೆಯನ್ಸ್ ಪರ್ಜೇಜ್ ಅಡ್ಟಾನ್ಸ್ ಗೋಸ್ಕರ 66·79 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದರೆ ರೂರರ್ ಹೌಸಿಂಗ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹಳ್ಳಗಾಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಿಡ್ಬೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲ ರೈತರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ವ್ಯವನಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಡನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ನಾರಿ ವ್ಯವನಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿರುವರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಭೂಮಿ ತಾಯಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಕುಸಿದು ಹೋಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ದ್ಯಾಳೆ, ಮುಂದೆ ಇದೇ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವುದಾದರೆ ರೆಕ್ಟಿತಾಪಿ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಖವಾಗಿ ದಾಳಲು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ)

**ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.** ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಭಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣಿಯಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಕೆಲವು ದೇಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದು ಯೇಲ್ಡ್ ಪರ್ ಏಕರ್ ಬತ್ತದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಟಲ ದೇಶಸಲ್ಲಿ 1933-34ರಲ್ಲಿ 4568 ಪೌಂಡುಗಳಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು 1954-55ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ 4900 ಪೌಂಡುಗಳಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1933-34ರಲ್ಲ ಜಪಾನಿನವರು 3444 ಪೌಂಡುಗಮ, ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದೇ ಜಪಾನಿನವರು 1954-55ರಲ್ಲಿ 3760 ಪೌಂಡು ಗಳಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಿದರೆ 1933-34ರಲ್ಲಿ 1240 ಪೌಂಡುಗಳಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದೇ 1954-56ರಲ್ಲಿ 1090 ಪೌಂಡುಗಳಷ್ಟು ಬತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆ 1959ನೇ ಸಾಲನಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಿದರೆ 900 ಪೌಂಡು ಗಳಷ್ಟು ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿ**ರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ**ದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಈಗಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ **ಆಡಳಿತದ** ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಭೂಮಿತಾಯಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಳೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ಹೆದರಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ತಾನೇ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ನದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾಕ ಸೂರ್ರವಾರಾಯಣರಾಯರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮೆಕ್ಟಿಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಸೆಂಟ್ರರ್ ಗೌರ್ವನಮೆಂಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಶ್ರಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಹಾಯ ನಹಕಾರಗಳು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕೋ ಅವು ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಗ್ರಾಂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದವರು 1961-62ರಲ್ಲಿ 12:32 ಕೋಟಿಯಷ್ಟು ಗ್ರಾಂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರು. ಅದೇ ಅಂಧ್ರದವರು ಇವೊತ್ತು ಎಂದರೆ 1965-66ರಲ್ಲಿ  $39^{\circ}2$  ಕೋಟಿಯಷ್ಟು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮದರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ 1961-62ರಲ್ಲಿ  $10\cdot 2$  ಕೋಟಿಯಷ್ಟು ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದರು. ಅವರು ಈಗ  $23\cdot 36$  ಕೋಟಿಯ**ಷ್ಟು** ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ 1961-62ರಲ್ಲಿ 14 58 ಕೋಟಿಯಷ್ಟು ಗ್ರಾಂಟಿ ಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅದೇ ಇವೊತ್ತು 23.06 ಕೋಟಯುತ್ತು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂಧ್ರದವರು 12.32 ಕೋಟಿಯಷ್ಟು ಸಾರ್ವಿಟು ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ಮೈಸೂರಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಹಿಂದೆ 10 ಕೋಟಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದುದು ಈಗ 23 ಕೋಟಿಯುಪ್ಪು ಮಾತ್ರಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದೆನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಾವು ಅಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣದ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನು ಮದು ನಿಮಗೇ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗು ತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ, ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯ ನಮ್ಮ ಪುಣಗಾರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರು ವುದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ನಿಗಬೇಕಾದ ಅದಾಯವೂ ಬರದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಆದಾಯ ಕುಂಠಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ಯುವಕ ರಾಗಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ನಚಿವರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬೀರಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಂಟುಗಳಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಏನೂ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡದೇ ರೈತನ ಮೇಲೆ ಅನೇಕ ತರಹದ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಿನುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ರೈತರ ಮೇಲೆ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರೆಎನ್ಯೂ ಸರ್ಚಾರ್ಜು ಎಂದು ಅವರ ತರೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ರೈತರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕಲಕಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ತೊಂದರೆಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ರ್ಯಾಂಡು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ರೀ ಹೆಟರ್ಮೆಂಟು ಎಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಂದ ಅದರಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಒಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಭಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊರಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದು, ಹೀಗೆ ರೈತರನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಹಿಂಹೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇತರರ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಈಗ ಹಳ್ಳ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಭಾರವನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಹೇಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ:

"The demand that the instrument of taxation should be used as a means of bringing about a redistribution of incomes more in consonance with social justice, cannot be kept in abeyance. Ways and means must therefore, be devised to

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ensure simultaneous progress in both directions viz,. of grater production and of better distribution....."

Efficiency in administration and economy in public expenditure—which make for more effective use of public funds and secure a better return on investment of tax proceeds - should at least diminish people's unwillingness to suffer an increase in tax burdens.

ಆದರೆ ತಾವು ಸೋಷಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಪ್ಯಾಟರನ್ ಆಫ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ನೃಷ್ಟಿಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೀಗೆ ರೈತರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ರೈತಾಪಿ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡವರು ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರೇ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಹಳ್ಳಗಳಲ್ಲ ರಾೄ್ಡ್ ಓನರುಗಳ ವರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೀರೆಂಡರು ಗಳ ವರ್ಗ ಎಂದು ಎರಡು ವಿಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೆರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರ ಸ್ವಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ ಲವಿಂಗಿಗೂ ರೈತರ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೂ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾನಗಳಿವೆ. ತಾವು ಅರ್ಬನ್ ಎರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಕ್ಸ್ ಪ್ಲಾಯಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ಯಾರಸಿಟಕ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ನಂತಹ ಜನರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ತಾವೇನೋ ಇಂತಹವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಗ್ರಿಕರ್ಚರರ್ ಇನ್ ಕು ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸು ಹಾಕಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಅದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದೇನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅದಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲರುವ ಬಡ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಈಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಹೊರೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. "ಈಗ ತಂದಿರುವ ಬಲ್ಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೆರಿಗೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಇನ್ನಿ ತರೆ ವರ್ಗದವರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಗಾ ಇಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೊರೆಯ ನ್ನು ಅವರ ಮೇಲ್ತೆ ಹಾಕುವ ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ಪೆಷನ್ ಎನ್ಕ್ಷೈರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ಗನಲ್ಲ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಸೊಷ್ಟಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಲು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಅ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈಗೇನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಸಾಹುಕಾರರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಾಹು ಕಾರರುಗಳಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಬಡವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಡವರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು 1953ರಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸೇಷನ್ನು ಎನ್ಕೈ ರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನವರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ:

'It must be remembered that even with the present comparatively high rates of tax, the range of inequality between the disposable incomes of the few and the many is wider than in many countries where the rates of taxation on higher incomes are, in, fact, lower. The fixing of a ceiling on personal incomes on the basis of a reasonable multiple of the per capita or per family national income is a matter to which we have given much thought and it is our view that there should be a ceiling on net personal incomes after tax which generally speaking should not exceed approximately 30 times the prevailing average per family income in the country.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸೀಲಂಗ್ ಅಮಿಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಬರರ್ ಆಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕರಿಗೆಗಳು ಬೀಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಮಿತಿ ಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸು ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಲು ಎಂತೆಂತಹ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಲು ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷಸ್ತಿನಿಂದ ನುಮಾರು ಹದಿನೈದು ಕೋಟಿಯಷ್ಟು ನರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿವೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆದರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಹೆಂಡವನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ನರಕಾರದ ಹೊಸ ನೀತಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜನರಲ್ಲ ಭಯವೇ ಹೋಗಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಈಚಲು ಮರಗಳಿಂದ ಹೆಂಡ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ)

ವನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸಿ ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿ ಮಾರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅದಾಯ ತಪ್ಪಿಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೆಂಡವನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸುವ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಪೋಲೀಸಿದವರು ಕೂಡ ಸಹಾಯಕರಾಗಿ, ಕುಡಿಯುವುವವರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಪಾಹಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ.

6-00 P.M.

ಇಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಣ್ಣು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಳಿತಿರುವುವಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಧ್ಯವೇ? ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಸ್ಯಪ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಅದಾಯವನ್ನು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂದು ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ನಹಾಯಮಾಡಿ. ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ವಿಫಲ ಪಾಯುತ್ತು

In the United States prohibition was responsible for conviction of half a million people and the arrest of three-fourth million people and for collection of fines aggregating to 75 million Dollars.

1933ರಲ್ಲಿ ರೀ ಇಂಡ್ರೂಡ್ಯೂಸ್ಮಾಡಿದರು, ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರ್ಗವಾ ಎನ್ನುವವರು ಎನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ:

"The sacrifice of revenue for such enforced abstinence on some people is not justifiable. The country could hardly afford this luxury, particularly when the need of finance for development schemes is great. First things must come first. It is more necessary to increase the income of the poor people at the present time through development expenditure and prevention of famines, rather than sacrifice revenue in pursuit of measures of reform whose success is doubtful.

ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ನನನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು ? ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳು ಇವೆ, ಅವನ್ನೂ ಅನುಸರಿನ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವು ಯಾವುವು ಎಂದರೆ, ಎಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ಪ್ರಾಫಿಟ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಅಂತ ಇದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬಹುದು. ಕೇರಳ, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಮದರಾಸಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸೇರ್ಸ್ಸ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ನಲ್ಲ ಬಹಳ ಅಂತರ ಇದೆ. ಕೇರಳದಲ್ಲ ಮೇಟಾರ್ ಸ್ಪಿರಿಟ್, ಡೀಸರ್ ಆಯರ್, ಲಕ್ಸ್ಯುರಿ ಆರ್ಟಿಕರ್ಸ್ಸ್, ಚೈನಾ ಕ್ಲೇ ಇವುಗಳ ಮೇರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಾವೂ ಕೂಡ ಹಾಕಬಹುದು. ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟೀಸ್ನ್ನು ಕರಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ತಾವು ಹೊರಚಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ತಮಗೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ನಾವು ಬ್ರಟಿಷ್ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಬ್ರಟಿಷ್ ಡೆಸಾಕ್ಸೆಸಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಯುದ್ಧವಾಸ ಮೇಲೆ 27 ಸಾವಿರ ಮಲಯನ್ ಪೌಂಡ್ ಡಿಫಿಸಿಟ್ ಇತ್ತು. ಅದು 1944–45ರಲ್ಲ:

"British Budgetary System" Page 175. While the total of the Debt increased by £5,600 million between 1945 and 1957 the Finance Accounts show that in the same period the estimated assets of the State increased by £5,200 million. In other words, against the great bulk of the new net borrowing the State had something new, tangible and valuable to show. The assets here covered are financial assets in the sense that they represent claims to the repayment of money which the State has lend to others; but it made the loans to enable those others to construct or acquire tangible assets. For example,

£2,808 million net was lent to local authorities for new houses. schools and other capital works; £284 million net was land to the nationalised industries for capital development; £170 million net was invested in the construction of new towns; £557 million was contributed as this country's share of the working assets of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Such objects are highly praiseworthy and, in principal, for the Government to borrow for them is certainly no cause for But that does not amount to care blanch clearly the amont of any such borrowing in any given year must depend on the economic circumstances of the moment. At the same time, we must remember that the finance for the State's capital purpose need not be, and in recent years has not been, provided entirely by borrowing. We have already seen that a large Budget surplus above the line helps to mitigate the risks inherent in trying to carry out large capital programmes in highly inflationary conditions."

1945ರಿಂದ 57ರ ವರೆಗೆ 5 ಸಾವಿರದ 600 ಮಿಲಯನ್ ಪೌಂಡ್ ಜಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ 27 ಸಾವಿರ ಮಿಲಯನ್ ಪೌಂಡ್ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾಲಮಾಡಿ ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ನೀವೂ ಕೂಡ ನಾಲ ಮಾಡಿ ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಯಾರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೀಯಾಳಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟೀಸ್ನು ಕರಗಿಸಿ ತಾವು ಈ ತರಹ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಆಸ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ದೇಶವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನೌವು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವತು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಂಟರ್ ರೇಬರ್ಗೂ ಮಾನ್ಯುಯರ್ ರೇಬರ್ಗೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾನ ಬಹಳವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯುಯರ್ ರೇಬರ್ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅದಾಯ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮೆಂಟರ್ ರೇಬರ್ಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ತಮ್ಮ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ತಿರುಗಿಸಿ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲದವರೆಗೂ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ದುಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅದಾಯ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ನು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯವನ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹರಿಸಿ, ಅವನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯುಂದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಡ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವನ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಹರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜನ ಸಾಯತಕ್ಕ ನಂಭವ ಇದೆ. ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲ ನೀರು ಇಲ್ಲ, ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಇಲ್ಲ ಹುಮ್ಮನೆ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ರೆಸ್ಟೋರ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ರೆಸ್ಟೊರೇಷನ್ನೂ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೂ ನಹ ಕೂಲ ನಿಕ್ಕಿ ಅವರ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಹಾರವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವು ದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹತ್ತಾರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ನಾಲ ವಾದರೂ ಅಂಜಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಾವು ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಕೂಡ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಲವಕುಶರಂತೆ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಹೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಪುರೋಭಿವೃದ್ದಿಗೆ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ಕೀರ್ತಿವಂತರಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿನು ಶ್ತ್ರೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn and meet at 1-00 PM tomorrow.

The House adjourned at Ten Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Wednesday, the 9th March 1966.